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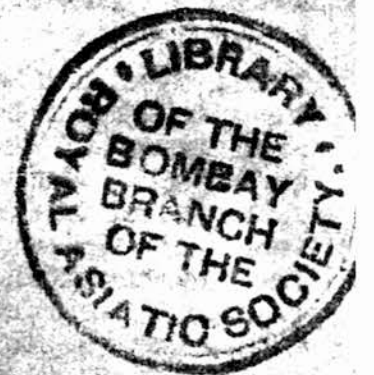
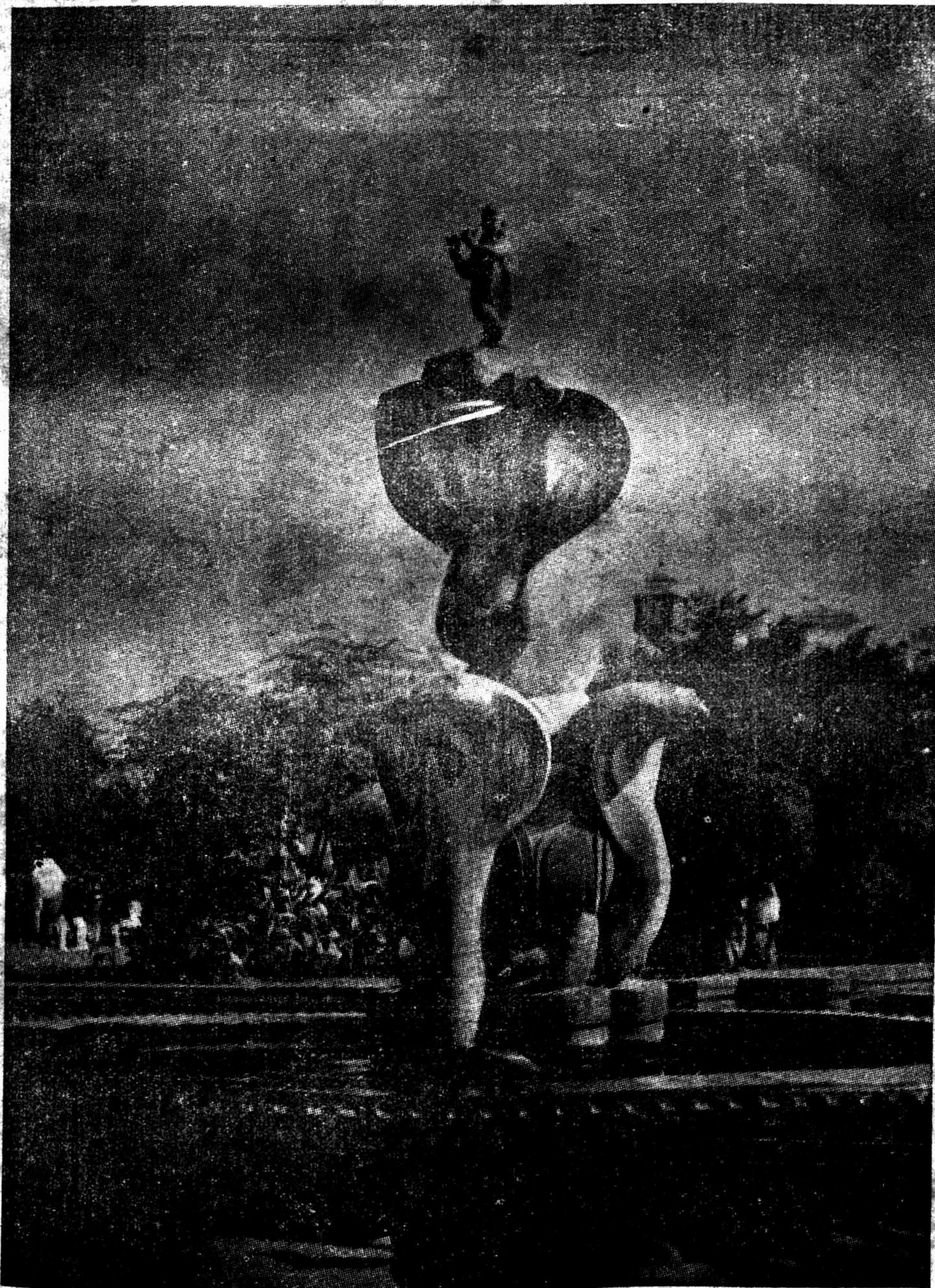
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

VOL. VIII NO. 6

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1949

PRICE FOUR ANNAS

KRISHNA "LEELA" MOTIF



Fountain at Birla Mandir Garden, Delhi.—Vinoo Vora.

SANTAYANA SEES THROUGH STALIN

(See Page 5)

OUR SERIAL STORY

9TH INSTALMENT

HOUNDS PASTURE

By Vincent Corrier.

CHAPTER XXII

Thorold's Conscience

It was as though Fate had staged to perfection the last incredibly grim movement in the affairs of that mysterious trinity in infamy and olden hates which was Thorold of Thoroldan Priory, Leathley and Benjamin Igod. For it came about that Leathley's murderous attack on the master of Thoroldan signed for him his own death warrant.

Ben Igod had started forward to his master's aid but almost in the same movement recoiled horror-stricken. As the gaunt body of old Thorold crashed to the study floor before the "sledgehammer blow" that Leathley had dealt—Leathley apparently overbalancing, fell asprawl with it, and Leathley groaned, coughed in his chest—a muffled sound—whirled like an asthmatical man in extremis and died. He was dead when Igod touched him.

"A—an aneurism" was Thorold's shaky comment a few moments later when standing giddy-brained by Igod's side he tenderly caressed his bruised jaw-bone and looked aghast on the blood-frothed face of his life long enemy. "Heart trouble, Igod—he must have suffered for years. You heard—heard the—whirring sound?"

Igod nodded grimly. "Like the last protest of an old clock at its defeat by its master—time". Thorold was regaining poise colour came back to his cheeks and flushed the marred jaw of him with the colour of ripened plums. "His heart just—well—broke down within him. Igod—that evil damnable heart of his—Ben Igod!"

They looked down on Leathley, their enemy, until the harsh lined features took on the smooth white mask of eternal unwisdom in mankind's affairs; until hatred lifted from flesh its bondage and the peace of sleep came in its place. And those two men were saddened.

"Aa—Aa can't abide it, maister, Aa can't abide it Aa says—let's get outer ere. Aa'm fair moldered w' it all—sick to death on't!"

"The house is full of hell it seems". Thorold murmured, well nigh soliloquised, as he replied to Igod. "He—Leathley—comes here to me; rids me of a life long fear; proves to myself—to my own satisfaction that I—I am no murderer, then—dies, and leaves it all vague—unrecorded. Who'll believe, Igod, who'll believe?"

"Aa 'eard 'im! Aa'll witness to it, neer ye fret!" Igod unceremoniously tore a curtain from its hangers and stepped forward, servant to the end, to cover the still form from sight. "Aa 'eard him cave in an' goa back on himsel'—Aa'll bear thee aht if so be it comes to a law do!"

Thorold was exasperated at that; "God above us, man—talk sense!" he rasped. "Who's to bring anything to law now—at this time o'day? He—the 'he' to whom Thorold referred was at that moment the mummified thing that Basil Magerison and Dorothy were confronted by down in the lead mines—"He's buried beneath hundreds of tons of stone; together with his damned treasure—the jewelled wreckage of all our lives Who's to resurrect him? Who, I say, is to cut up a hill to find a handful of old bones? And, if by the millionth chance his skeleton was discovered, who is to point to it and say: "There, Thorold that was once flesh of your flesh, bone of your bone—born a moment or two before you only to die for it. That handful of shattered lime and tattered rags was once your brother, Thorold, who found a great treasure and in its finding, lost a greater—his life."

"Who is to say all these things to me, Igod—who, I ask?" Always commanding; always tall and of a dominant personality, Thorold now looked greater physically and psychically than ever he had been before. In his strangely a-mingled mood of

remorse for the past and defiance of the future—he looked an olden prophet reincarnate; a vibrant living tower of dynamically human arrogance. Something more than an Ajax—little less than an ancient Greek before Marathon, declaiming: "Is the any fear in me, or for me, in such a remote possibility as any of those? Who is to 'come to law', as you say, about it?"

Igod, puzzled, was silent. "No, it is not for that I'm worrying over Richard Leathley's death Igod—its for myself and—and my own going out. The law of man is circumscribed by the incidents of the

"Tha's ranting nah, maister, like a water-brained babby, thou is!" He laughed his cackling laugh. "A 'conscience' thou says dost—eeh-eeh-eeh—'you's a good 'un, you is—a Thorold w' a conscience—eeh-eeh-eeh!" He broke off there, abruptly.

There was a sudden drop in their illuminations of the study, as though light still lingered yet with its fullest powers gone out—there was a rush as of soft silks across the still air—a cringing of spines; a coldness of flesh; a stiffening of hair and a thundering of blood. And some ghastly entity that had come into the room where Death had so



Mr. Nushia Whaddia, 72-year old Parsi told of the secret life of Phyllis Britton who died at his Epsom Mansion recently. Not until the death of Phyllis, daughter of a Welsh miner did Mr. Whaddia know that she had been married for four years to Victor Newell of Southall, who was held last month in U.S. for illegally entering the country.

days in which it moves to encompass little lives with ordinances of justice; but what of the—the beyond or less than that the immediate memory of the generations to succeed on me—when I am gone?

"I—I would have liked my name clean to go out with, Benjamin Igod; just a clean name, a decent memory. What wrong I have done I'll pay for—have paid for in full. 'But a murderer, Igod—no, no, no.'"

Thorold's voice had raised to a note like a scream; Igod attempted crude sympathy with an ill he could not understand.

"Theer now, theer nah, maister! Dunnot fash thyself so; what ails tha' any way?"

A wry smile pulled Thorold's lips about and he shook his massive head as does a dog shake coming out of water. His mood had passed.

"Ails me, Igod?" he echoed. "Oh, nothing much, just a—a conscience. Laws cannot harm; men cannot know—but yes, I—I have a conscience."

Now Benjamin Igod thought this was something he could understand. He swiftly thought again, to counter its (to his mind) appalling effects on the hitherto iron-hard master of Thoroldan; he became, momentarily,

recently stalked—laughed also—"eeh-eeh-eeh!"

CHAPTER XXIII
Out of the Earth

To say that Dorothy was dumbfounded by Magerison's casually proffered intelligence that the mummified thing had once been Thorold's, her grandfather's twin brother would be to understand a case. She was electrified—struck aghast impotent of mind and movement and all sense of being. She reeled a little and a horrible vertigo whelmed all her remaining faculties in a sparking haze of approaching unconsciousness.

"Oh, oh," she was moaning low now, "I can't bear it all—I can't oh, how I've tried—but I—I can't! Basil, keep hold—hold, I—I feel I—I'm going—"

"Now, old woman, you're not going to faint or be silly in anyway!" He enfolded her warmly in his arms and his lips went to her hair. "I'm an utter beast to torment you so; I should have waited."

Still she was silent but her eyes questioned dimly.

"Waited, I mean, until we are out of this damnable catacomb of a place; waited until I could tell you all from Alpha to Omega of this mystery."

Radar For The Blind

OTTAWA. (By Air Mail): A battery-operated seeing-eye device for use by the blind is being developed by National Research Council scientists here.

Based on the radar principle, but with sound waves being used instead of electrical waves, the instrument is being designed so that it will warn sightless persons of the location of objects.

Directing development is a young research engineer at the council 23-year-old J. C. Swail formerly of Montreal, who has more than academic interest in his invention, having been blind since he was four years old. (Reuter.)

She caught eagerly at that: "Yes—yes. You said it's all over now. Basil, you said that—the mystery of—of Hound's Pasture, so far as you are concerned is solved—ended!"

"And you want me to repeat that statement, dearest eh? You want to be reassured—"

"I want to know that there is nothing more for me to bear; that's all. Oh, I know that sounds a coward's cry, but, oh, Basil, it isn't! Darling, I—I've tried so hard—so hard to keep a 'straight upper lip' as you told me but I'm afraid I'm just at the uttermost limit of my endurance now, I'm just a little—"

"Girl", he concluded, putting his fingers across her lips to stop her utterance of the word 'fool' that he knew, inevitably, must have followed. "Yes, dearest mine, let's clear our brains of all this awful devilment and—let's get out of here."

"Oh Basil"—she was revived—"do you think we can? And how?"

"Fiddle head—easily!" He laughed. "We've got a plentiful supply of torches and as good a one of matches; we're on a straight road—a torch in hand to help up travel without bumps, and a careful following of our noses—what on earth is to prevent us from regaining the false doorway in the study wall? And you remember, dear, don't you, there's rope ladder dangling down for our use and its pretty certain that the arrangement of levers on this side of the stone operates the door from the minds." He chuckled. "Hope your granddad's in his study when we prise that wall open—give him a well merited scare, what?"

She faintly smiled and dabbed at her hair and eyes. She pulled her dress straighter and then flashed a bolder smile.

"Right-o. Basil, I'm game; carry on! Sorry I was such a booby!"

Magerison longed to secure the strange diary and as many of the jewels as conveniently he could carry away with him, but knew that to leave Dorothy Thorold for one instant would be for her to lose her regained calm. She could not bear for him to approach the ghastly mummy again—she could not bear to see his back and not his eyes: these, his living loving eyes were, after all, her greatest hold on sanity and the placidities of normal being because she knew he loved her.

Together, as they had gone out of the study to mystery they set back their steps toward the realities of house and hearth awaiting them where their trail should end.

And, without fault; under the lemon plumes of fire waving on the torches, they reached the secret door.

As Basil Magerison had surmised the bronze levers operated its swing from the inside of the lead mines. With a fulsome groaning the vast slab swung inwards. Light streamed in their faces from the study—together Magerison and Dorothy scaled the rope ladder and without looking up (they had to safeguard their wavering footholds on the flimsy ladder) they entered the room.

Before them—as a scene from Dante's Inferno—stood poised a tableau of all-evil. It seemed that three dead men lay therein one covered by a curtain, and above them gibbered a hideous and shadowy figure, garbed like a monk of ancient days, strong, terrible and intensely malignant.

And it turned its skull-like mask to look like death on the two new lives that had entered to dare its unearthly dominion over Thoroldan Priory.

(To be continued.)

'AIR O. P.'S GLORIOUS ROLE IN KASHMIR

The "Air O.P." or the "Air Observation Post"—a little-known tiny wing of the Indian Army—made a big contribution to the success of the Indian Army's operations in Jammu and Kashmir.

Fabric-winged, tiny Auster planes formed part of this "A.O.P." unit, which played a vital role in the combined land-and-air operations in the State.

There were observation posts on hill-tops and sometimes on tall pine trees, where in an improvised nest a soldier would sit with a pair of binoculars and a telephone-set looking out for the enemy. He either gave direction for the gunners to shoot or passed on information to the rear.

Doing a similar job from the air was an "A.O.P." However efficient an O.P. on land might be, in a hilly country thickly overgrown with forests, enemy targets could not be clearly spotted. Therein lay the special advantage of the "A.O.P." in the operations in Jammu and Kashmir.

Flying low over enemy positions, the Austers located and engaged hostile elements with the aid of our artillery, with which they remained in constant touch through radio transmission and reception sets. These Auster planes worked in conjunction with the R. I. A. F., but they were flown by artillery pilots. A study of the numerous functions of the "A.O.P." would give an idea of the risks involved in the job.

An "A.O.P." officer must be a first class artillery officer, a good pilot and an expert wireless operator, understanding Army strategy fully well. One of the most important functions of an A.O.P. officer was reconnaissance. From the air, he referred to the map and jotted down points which were useful in finding out enemy dispositions. It was on information obtained from an A.O.P. that the minutest details of attacks were worked out.

During an attack, air observation posts were most active. They had constantly to fly over, keeping a watch-out for any enemy targets and maintaining continuous touch with the ground forces. If they happened to come across enemy movements or concentrations, they immediately directed the shooting and observed its result. In this way, our gunners were able to fire with great accuracy.

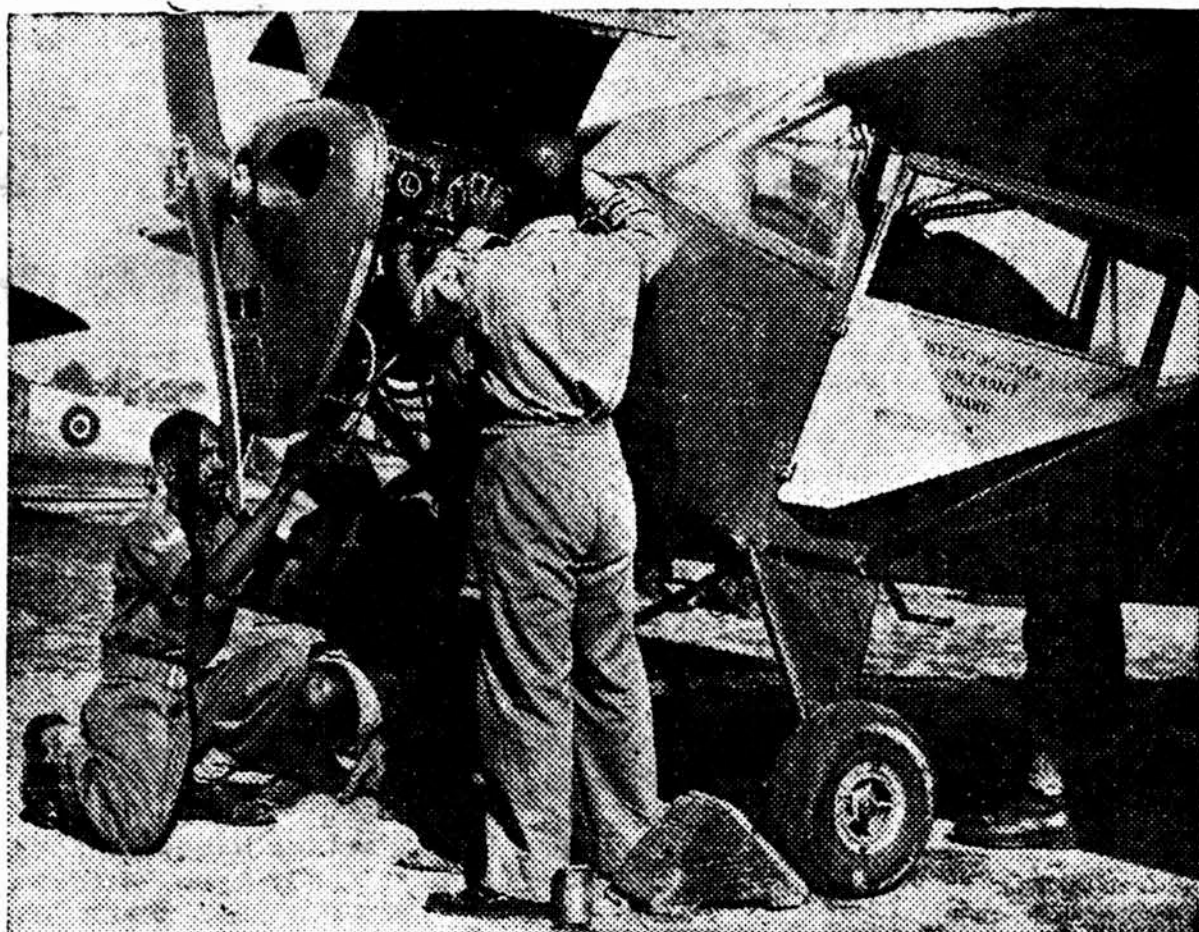
The A.O.P. pilot would spot the targets and communicate through the microphone their exact location to the land forces, and the gunners, miles behind would fire the salvos. While doing all this, he had to be piloting his plane and, at the same time, be very careful lest he should himself be shot down by the enemy. Often the A.O.P. flew as low as 2,000 feet above the ground.

Where tanks were in action, the A.O.P. was particularly useful. It flew ahead of the tanks and by wireless, directed the movements of the tanks. The enemy could not be sighted from inside a tank if he happened to be spread out. By the A.O.P., the utility of the tanks was enhanced.

Air observation posts were also useful as stretcher ambulance. They could land in an emergency on any level ground double to size of a tennis court. Serious casualties and sick patients were transported by air to avoid tedious road journey and attended to in base hospitals.

Another use that the A.O.P. was put to was the dropping of leaflets in inaccessible areas.

The Auster planes were also looked forward to like village postmen. They dropped the avidly-awaited mail and newspapers for our troops standing guard on lonely hilltops. Whenever these planes flew overhead, they would come out of their bunkers and tents waving handkerchiefs.



Royal Indian Air Force technician airmen servicing an Auster aircraft belonging to an Air O.P.

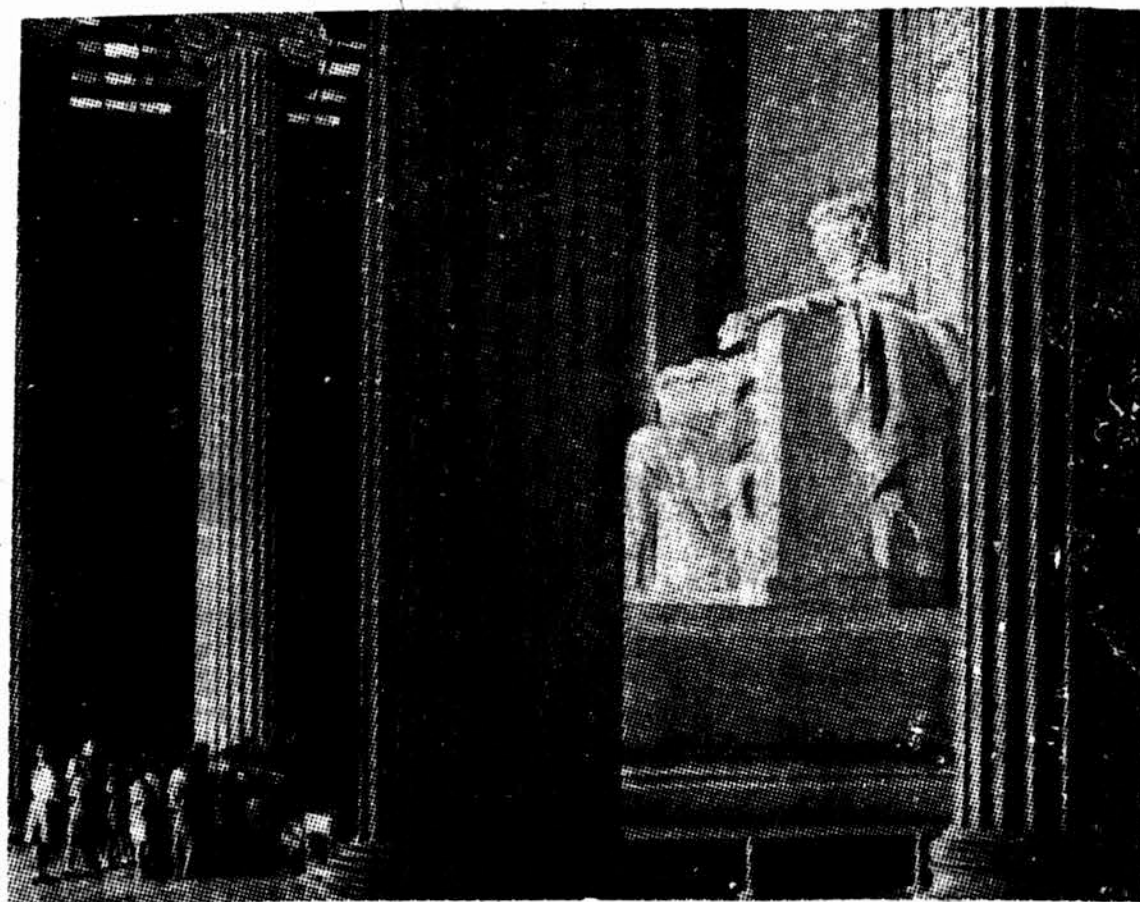


Captain Man Singh and Captain Govind Singh, two gunner pilots of an Air O.P., who have done valuable work during Jammu and Kashmir operations.



Major Batalia (left) commanding an Air Observation flight, briefs the gunner pilots before they take off for a reconnaissance sorties.

U. S. CELEBRATES LINCOLN ANNIVERSARY



Abraham Lincoln was born in the little log cabin (left) in Hardin County, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809. The cabin is now enclosed in its own granite memorial building near Hodgenville, Kentucky. The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., is one of the national shrines of the United States. Designed in the form of a Greek temple of pure white marble, it was commissioned by the United States Congress in 1911. The cornerstone was laid in 1915 and the Memorial was dedicated on May 30, 1922. The sculptor of the colossal statue of Abraham Lincoln which is in the Central Hall of the Memorial (right) was Daniel Chester French. On the wall of the South Hall is inscribed the Gettysburg Address. The Union which Lincoln preserved is expressed in the colonnade of thirty-six Ionic fluted columns, one for each of the States in the Union at the time of Lincoln's death in 1865. The Memorial is visited each year by hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries.

WORLD FAMOUS SHIKARI GIVES PEN-PICTURE OF

PANORAMA OF WILD LIFE

By. E. L. Van Heusen

A COLD wind was blowing across the Capetown airport and dense pockets of stinging rain came in from the Atlantic towards Table Mountain. Up in the control tower, airport officials peered through the steamy windows towards the shrub-studded veld and mountains in the north. The early morning skymaster was due at any moment after its 1,000-mile flight from Johannesburg.

I had no difficulty in picking out Jack Pettern, writes E. L. Van Heusen in the "Leader." Perhaps a little older, a trifle thinner, and certainly much more desiccated, he walked towards me with that curious half-hesitating loping stride that all men of the veld acquire. It was two years since we last met; two years since we had shared a camp in the treacherous highlands of Southern Abyssinia, where the only natives we could trust were the Swahili porters we had taken from the coast.

I've never met any man who knows the veld as well as Pettern and I've never known a man whom fate has saved so many times from death. He has been mauled by a lion, gored by a buffalo, bitten by three snakes, gripped by a crocodile and put on his deathbed a full dozen times by malarial mosquitoes. "The doctors in Kenya refused to give me either quinine, paludrine or mepacrine last month... said it would only upset my immunised conditions!" he said.

As we drove in towards Capetown, Pettern broke the news. He broke it as casually as I have seen him walk into the veld and shoot a man-eating lion with a .45 revolver. "I'm leaving the veld. I'm leaving Africa."

In The Boer War

Pettern's record is unique. Coming to the country as a soldier with a Yeomanry Regiment at the time of the South African War, he was immediately sent north to the Transvaal. Still in his teens, it was his first excursion into the world. As he reached the Transvaal in 1902, the war ended and Pettern, just beginning to enjoy himself, got his discharge on the spot.

From there he just wandered, always working a little more northward and always striking luck. A few diamonds here a little gold there... fortune always smiled on him. But suddenly (the knowledge came to him almost overnight) he realised he was wedded to the African veld. Going South to Johannesburg which was then still a mining camp, he had one glorious prolonged binge that lasted a month, and then disappeared.

By 1920 he was in Tanganyika. The East African jungle was his home and he scratched a precarious existence doing some ivory trading, and catching animals for the zoos of Europe and America. He became a professional hunter and though his name never figured in the British and American magazines, he shot most of the animals for rich tourists. Rowland Ward's catalogue of animal records is almost a card-index of Pettern's achievements.

He shot with the Prince of Wales, with American millionaires, with Admiral Lyons, the famous Collector, and with Aga Khan. He shot with any Tom, Dick or Harry who was after adventure. He shot for natives who were starving because of drought or crop failures; he cleared their districts of man-eating lions and would then spend all the money he had accumulated in buying new cattle for them. He would nurse aged and treacherous witch-doctors through illness in their sordid huts with the care and understanding of a hospital nurse and then turn down the offer of a rich Continental industrialist who wanted to bag a lion... simply because he didn't like the man's face, Pettern was unpredictable and after 45 years in the African veld was still as shy as a forest antelope.

Pettern is still unpredictable. "I'm leaving. Don't ask where I'm going. I might come back one day... I might not. I sail on Saturday. You are the only man I know in Capetown and I forbid you to come to the docks. I will write to you when and if I decide to return."

That was Pettern.

Records: The Strength

We talked animals the second night over a bottle of Scotch, and I learnt that Pettern was writing a book which he hopes to publish next year. Thousands of books have come out of Africa, but Pettern's will certainly be the most remarkable.

I have a feeling he has sailed away to some isolated island to finish the job.

"Have you ever considered the re-

cord-holders of the veld?" he asked. "Those animals which, for some attribute or another can be said to be far in advance of all others. Take the strength of the elephant for example, it's an obvious one. One sundown, near Mahonti on the banks of the Shingovo River in Portuguese East Africa, I shot a cow elephant by mistake. It was deplorable, but in the fading light and in the dense bush I shot the wrong beast. I dared not move because of the bull. I crouched and prayed for the wind not to change its direction."

Pettern helped himself to another whisky and stretched. Standing before the fire he looked a man of 50 instead of 68.

"Then I witnessed the most fantastic sight. That bull, simply by getting his tusks under the cow's body, began to roll her away. No naturalist will believe this story. Between four and five tons of flesh were being inched away into the blackness of the night. It's phenomenal, incredible, unbelievable, yet it

For all that, however, we decided that the most dangerous animal to humans in Africa was the lion that had turned man-eater. Throughout the length and breadth of the Continent men and women are being killed and eaten by these beasts every hour of the day. The death roll is far higher than the death roll from traffic in any large city. Pettern reckoned that he had shot well over 100 confirmed man-eaters, apart from hundreds of others which raided native cattle, especially in the Rift Valley.

The biggest eater was the elephant but Pettern said his experience showed that the python was the animal which took the largest meals in relation to size. "And when you are asked to kill one—as I was—at Lake Bunyonyi in Uganda, which had a native woman inside it, you find it one of the most disgusting, too", he said.

While the biggest drinker is the elephant, the most abstemious is



CHINESE CHUNK. Cuddlesome Chunk from Chungking—as cuddlesome as any bear can be. Lien-Ho, the "pondering" Panda "sits for her portrait". She is sucking a tasty piece of bamboo, her natural food in the mountains of China, from whence she came to the London Zoo via the port of Chungking.

happened! When I brought my boys back the following morning to trace the direction, Ali, my chief Swahili tracker, fled in terror. The bull had uprooted trees to clear a path and had moved the cow over three hundred yards."

Pettern's second choice, the fastest animal in Africa, was also an obvious one. He told how he raced a car over the Athi Plains in Kenya at 60 miles an hour for three miles and had not managed to keep up with a male cheetah.

He took me unawares on asking what I thought was the most fearsome animal in Africa. As he didn't want to make a game of it, he gave his own opinion immediately. "The gorilla," he said. "I'll cheerfully face a lion, an elephant or a raving buffalo, but I never want to see another gorilla," he continued. "I once saw a mountain gorilla tear a native to pieces in the Congo. Slowly, deliberately, and with a calmness that overshadowed all the feelings of fear and hate, the animal must have had after getting an assegai through his leg, this uncanny beast held the native down and literally tore him to pieces, limb from limb!"

We both agreed that the crocodile was the most loathsome creature of the land. It is the essence of evil. I told Pettern how, in Northern Rhodesia, one life was taken every four days at a small waterhole. Native adults, their women and their children, all disappeared into the murky run-off from the jungle spring, until, in desperation, I tried an old dodge. Having the small pond guarded day and night, I sent to the nearest mining camp for dynamite. Then I blasted the spring and made a channel for the water to drain away.

THEN WE FOUND HIM. JUST ONE SOLITARY OLD CROC THAT HAD DECIMATED THE SMALL VILLAGE. A LIFE EVERY FOUR DAYS!

the gemsbok. These fast creatures, which can live in the deserts where no rain ever falls, can go without water for months or even years at a stretch.

The Most Sinister

While there was no doubt that the most prolific animal in Africa was the rat, we had words over what we thought might be termed the most sinister. In the end I acknowledged Pettern's observations and superb knowledge of our animal life when he crowned the black mamba, that speedy species of cobra.

Sinister is the word. Running amok in a native village, one of these snakes will sink its fangs into any person within range. I have seen three men die in agony within half an hour of being bitten, but Pettern, in 1933, on the Kiambu Road, saw four men, two children and six native dogs all killed within the space of an hour by a mamba that had taken up its quarters in a grain hut. Not only can they outpace a fleeing man but they always aim at some fleshy part of the body where the venom can be injected with the maximum effect.

The rarest animal, Pettern decided was the bongo, a giant antelope with striped flanks, that lives in the fever forests of West Africa. "I spent two years in West Africa and only saw two. Native trackers confirmed what I said. They, with all their knowledge of the jungle, seldom come across the beast."

From the rarest we went to on the shyest and as both of us had spent some time in the Belgian Congo we decided that the okapi deserved this title. They are by no means as rare as reports would have the public believe but are incredibly wary and difficult to approach. Pettern admitted that he intended at one time to catch one and smuggle it across the border but the risk was too great. "It wouldn't

have been worth my while to get a few years in a Congo gaol", he muttered. "I don't like the Belgians' ideas on hygiene."

The Ugliest

It was easy to decide that the ugliest was the warthog, the fantastic creature that gallops around the veld with a frightening carnival mask, and the giraffe, as the most grotesque. But when it came to deciding the quaintest there was considerable discussion. In the end Pettern agreed with me that the archaic aardvark (earth pig) with its trunk-like snout, hairless body and incredible power of digging its way to safety, was certainly the quaintest animal in Africa. It is, in fact, a living fossil.

The creature with the sharpest eyes is the vulture. Flying perhaps half a mile above the veld and able to penetrate the inevitable heat haze that lies over the veld, the vulture can spy out a carcass or the spot where one is, without any difficulty. As the first vulture wheels side-ways and begins to drop to earth, all the other vultures in the sky for miles around notice this meaningful manoeuvre and follow. Within a few minutes as many as 50 of these scavengers will be sitting around their gory meal. Even if the body is concealed from view, they know. Insects are attracted to the carcass and small ground birds to the insects. The vulture is ever watchful of the movements of these tiny birds of the veld for this reason.

The daintiest and most graceful animal in Africa, Pettern said, was the impala, that beautiful antelope that is found in tens of thousands and is one of the sights of the South African Game Reserve.

The Craftiest

"Well, there's only the most cunning animal to find now, and then it's time for bed", I said.

Pettern replied at once. "The buffalo, every time. I don't like the beast, and, while I would never admit to being frightened of it, I always keep out of its way. Unless, of course, I have a job of work to do with my rifle and a buffalo. I have been gored once, tossed once, and treed four or five times. I don't think there is another beast with quite the same sagacity as the buffalo. You wound it and then you find that you are being stalked; you follow it and you find that you are being followed; you try and round it up with natives and in the end you find that you have been rounded up in some embarrassingly awkward position. It will feign death so that you approach; it will feign injury to give you confidence it will feign indifference to make you courageous. But in the end it is only the bullet from your .450 express that is the master of the buffalo!"

As we knocked out our pipes and made plans for a sight-seeing trip next morning, Pettern looked through the window at the bulk of Table Mountain. "That mountain means Africa.... it means the veld and all the animals that live in it. One day, perhaps in a few years' time, I'll come back. But, van Heusen, there is still one animal we must decide upon. What do you think is the most wanton and blood-thirsty animal?"

"Man", I replied.

"I agree", he said.

CURE YOUR COLD

ORDINARY colds become very common when there is a change-over of the seasons. Whenever you get the feeling of an approaching cold gargle with warm water in which half a teaspoon of salt is dissolved. Or better still, try to take this water in the mouth through the nose. Close one nostril and take in the water with the other. At first you might find it difficult but once you are able to do it, you won't mind doing this every day!

One thing to bear in mind is that the water should be tepid and the salt to be dissolved should be free from dirt. Only a pinch of table salt should be used for preparing the douche. Drain the nose thoroughly. Even if the douche does not prevent the cold, it definitely helps to check it and also relieves the feeling of congestion in the nose.

Another simple remedy is hot lime juice. If available, add a spot of run to it. But take this drink just before retiring to bed and do not expose yourself to daught.

Do you know that melted butter sometimes helps to check an attack of cough? If it is due to some throat irritation?

SANTAYANA SEES THROUGH STALIN

Says 'Uncle Joe' Wants To Swallow Europe Posing As Crusader For Peace, Opposes Jewish Political State In Palestine

If the world of a philosopher means anything in these unphilosophic times, take heart. George Santayana does not foresee war in the near future, and he credits the Marshall Plan with effectively halting the Communization of Europe.

"I do not think Russia wants a war any more than the United States and England do," the 84-year-old Spanish sage told me in an interview in his Convent home. "I believe Stalin when he says he wants peace. I also believe, of course, that he wants to take over all continental Europe without war and that only American counter-measures have prevented him."

The aged author of numerous philosophical works, including "dialogues in Limbo," a single novel, "The Last Puritan," and the autobiography, "persons and places," received me warmly in his small combination study and bedroom in the Irish Convent of the Little Company of Mary. The Convent, on Monte Cella about the colosseum, has been his residence for the past seven years.

The former Harvard University Professor (1889-1912) appeared in good health and was unquestionably in good spirits. His round, sensitive face is a glowing testimonial to the value of the philosophical life. It is remarkably unlined and what lines it bears are unmistakable laugh lines.

Opposition To Jewish State

Santayana told me at the outset that both his sight and his hearing were beginning to fail, but the latter seemed suspiciously selective, and after a time I wondered if his deafness were not more a strategy than a physiological defect.

On current international affairs, with which he keeps in touch by reading two newspapers daily, Santayana expressed confidence that Italy would resist Communism as long as its economy was sustained, even on the present, tenuous basis; declared himself opposed to the Jewish State of Israel, and suggested that the Western Powers might do well to review their policies toward Spain.

Discussing the Italy in which he

By DOUGLASS M. ALLEN
(Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

has lived since before the last war, Santayana said that "Togliatti will not be able to gain power without Russian military support. What happened in Czechoslovakia could only happen here in the same way—through armed coercion."

"If Israel," Santayana said on that topic, "were to be a religious sanctuary comparable to the Vatican State, I would favour it. But I am opposed to a Jewish political state in Palestine. The Jews are not orientals and

do not fit into the Middle East. And I very much like and admire the Arabs."

Spain And U. N.

Santayana did not advocate outright that Spain be admitted to the United Nations, "because I have not been there for many years and have no first-hand knowledge of the Franco regime." But he said he believed most Americans misunderstood the nature of Franco's revolution, "which

came at a time when monasteries and convents were being sacked and burned and monks and nuns killed and raped, and the Communist-dominated Government said it was powerless to act."

Tracing the course of history, Santayana disagreed with historian Arnold Toynbee's chronology of causes and effects. Toynbee hasn't a great mind," he said, "but he has prodigious industry and is most interesting."

On the subject of comparative philosophy, Santayana challenged Bertrand Russell's theory that the thought of an object is reality. "Bertie almost discovered what I call 'essence'—did discover it, in fact—but his mathematical mind rejected it and his English mind, being like all English minds always right, refused to reconsider it. Bertie would no more use the word 'essence' or 'substance' than he would 'God'."

Largely because of Santayana's estimate of Russell as a philosopher, the final, completed volume of his autobiography, in which it is contained, is being withheld from publication until after his death.

"My secretary thinks I am unfair; so I told him that after I die he may delete what he likes before publication," Santayana said.

Also awaiting publication is a book of poetry uncompromisingly entitled "posthumous poems." The only work in progress is a mammoth study of the philosophy of politics, begun before the first world war.

"I probably shan't finish it," the author said. "I don't write very much any more and, going back as far as it does and needing revision in the light of new knowledge and ideas, it is in a bad state of organization."

Santayana spends much of his time in his room, reading, thinking, writing and smiling to himself over the follies of man, which he seems to regard with almost complete objectivity. On fine mornings he sometimes takes a walk along the flower-lined lane from the Convent to the ancient Roman gate which gives on to the Via Santo Stefano. He rarely goes to town. On one of his last visits to a sidewalk cafe several years ago he had a disturbing experience. A street-walker sat down at his table and ordered a drink.

"I told the waiter the table was not big enough for two," the distinguished Octogenarian philosopher recalls. "I didn't think that sort of thing befit my years and position."

"The girl was furious."

"Now, About Those Predictions For The Year--"



Courtesy: The "Washington Post".

AN EXHAUSTIVE ANALYSIS OF PREMIER STALIN'S WRITINGS BACK TO 1919. MADE PUBLIC RECENTLY, CONCLUDES THAT STALIN'S STATEMENTS TO FOREIGN VISITORS THAT THE SOVIET SOCIALIST SYSTEM CAN COEXIST AND COMPLETE PEACE FULLY WITH CAPITALIST STATES ARE PROPAGANDA FOR CO-OPERATION AS A TEMPORARY TACTICS IN THE STRUGGLE TO UNDERMINE CAPITALISM.

Base For Armed Conflict

Because the statements declare a temporary tactics they are not inconsistent with Stalin's basic strategic expressed in the doctrine that the Soviet Union must be used as a "base" for the development of world revolution, mostly by force and armed violence, the analyst holds.

Written by an expert on Soviet ideology who signs himself "Historicus," the study appears in the January issue of "Foreign Affairs," an American quarterly review, out to-day.

"Tactics of the moment may swing this way or that, but the Marxist doctrine to which he (Stalin) is committed is uncompromisingly revolutionary," Historicus declares. "In that doctrine, world Communism is the supreme aim Soviet power the major instrument by which it will be achieved."

On the basis of his analysis of Premier Stalin's ideology, the analyst believes that Premier Stalin's minimum revolutionary objective for World War II and to bring enough countries into the Soviet camp before the tide of revolution ebbs to effect a guarantee once and for all that the forces of capitalism will not obliterate Stalinist socialism, particularly in the Soviet Union.

STALIN'S TACTICS IN WAR ON CAPITALISM

What His 'Conciliation' Tone Of His Writing Reflect

BY WILL LISSNER

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

Many of Premier Stalin's wartime and post-war policies towards Britain and the United States may be regarded as delaying actions, he thinks, holding they were designed to hoodwink Russia's capitalist allies, then to minimize efforts to intervene as reality gradually dawned.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, in a speech in the United Nations General Assembly Political Committee last Nov. 14, pointed to one of the Stalin statements, that made to Roy Howard in 1936, as evidence that the non-Communist world had nothing to fear from the Soviet Union.

When Mr. Howard asked, Premier Stalin whether he had not to some extent abandoned his plans for world revolution and Mr. Stalin replied, "we never had such plans and intentions," Historicus reasons. Premier Stalin thus excluded the interpretation that what he was saying to Howard represented in any way a change of mind.

Premier Stalin then declared: We Marxists hold that revolution will occur in other countries too. But it will occur only when the revolutionaries of these countries find it possible or necessary. The export of revolution—that is nonsense."

Historicus comments: "But this statement says nothing about ways in which local revolutions may be used, directed, and aided by outside agencies; the only 'export' of revolution which it denies would be the very crudest 'export' of revolution which it denies would be the very crudest kind, which dispensed with forming even a minimum of local Communist leadership. Carefully analyzed, then, Stalin's remarks turn out to be a sort of legalistic quibble used to convey a general impression which is in fact false."

Centre For Final War
When Premier Stalin looks to the more distant future, the author says, the United States probably continues to figure in his thinking as it has done in his basic writings since the

mid-twenties, as the centre around which the capitalist system will form for the final war to the death between the two systems.

Leaving aside other factors, projected industrial expansion in the Soviet Union suggests that the climatic struggle will not be risked before 15 or 20 years have elapsed, the author continues, remarking that Premier Stalin "apparently is timing completion of the Soviet base of operations for the crest of this next wave."

If one grants Mr. Stalin's assumptions, the determination to use the foothold won in the Soviet Union as a base for world revolution is elementary common sense, and this outlook is confirmed by many other passages in widely published statements by the Russian Premier. Historicus comments.

Historicus summarizes systematically, with full documentation, the basic doctrines of Mr. Stalin's revolutionary theory with which he has indoctrinated his millions of followers.

Against this background, the author analyzes not only Mr. Stalin's statement to Mr. Howard but those to Harold King, H. G. Wells, Walter Duranty, Eugene Lyons, Alexander Worth, Elliott Roosevelt and Harold Stassen, pointing out that whereas the writings of Stalin as "leader" and "teacher" of the world's revolutionaries are reprinted by the millions of copies, these interviews are never incorporated in them.

Premier Stalin's statements to foreign visitors that peaceful relations are possible, he finds, are contradicted by an overwhelming mass

(Continued On Page 22)

General Smuts a cogent and inspirational leader of white South Africa, a man of dignity and humility and a revered figure in the Union of South Africa tells, in an interview, some of his impressions about everything...the human race, Russia, Truman's victory and world peace. He has one warning, too, in store for the disillusioned world. His indications are that there is

NEW WAR IN THE MAKING

By Ward Morehouse

(Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS, soldier, statesman and patriot, a world figure and a great man in the affairs of his native South Africa, gazed at this reporter with his mild blue eyes and said, quietly: "No, I don't think we're through with war. No, we're not. It will come again. The human race is the youngest of all the animal species. We haven't learned yet."

No Wishful Thinking, Please!

Now 78, General Smuts, of the snow-white and primly kept Van Dyke beard—he was created a Field Marshal of the British Army in 1940, but prefers to be called General—fingered his eye-glasses and continued:

"The human race is still very young. We're still playing. We're building slow, but we're not ready yet. Ultimately, yes, but it will take a long time. It will be best for you people in America not to go on with your wishful thinking."

"Russia," I said tentatively. Does the General feel that the Soviet's sustained antagonism and non-co-operation will plunge the world into another war?

Smuts, toughened and disillusioned by three wars—he was a combat hero with the Boers in the fighting against the British nearly half a century ago—paused and went on with great deliberation:

"That is a difficult question. When I talk of the human race and youth, Russia is the youngest of all. We must be prepared for the worst, but work for the best. Russia is east, not west. Just on the fringe of the west. They don't want war, but they're very strong. They've been using the fifth column for aggression. They have the Balkans in the bag; other countries are in the bag. A new technique, a new phenomenon. Communism, infiltration and the fifth column. Russia threatens the peace."

SEVENTY per cent of India's population live on the land. Where Japan obtains 2500 lbs of rice from an acre of soil and China 1500 lbs., we can only produce a mere 750 lbs. This is but a single example of the vast production deficiencies that India suffers from in comparison with the other nations of the world.

Not least among the reasons for it can be numbered the question of increasing population versus production. It's a staggering figure, but the population of this country is increasing at the rate of 50 lacs per year. Death rates and infant mortality rates have fallen but the rate of birth has not altered. As a consequence there has been an excess of birth over death and this needy country now contains almost one fifth of the human race!

Fertilisers.

Then there is the waste due to bad storage, which permits damp, rot and rodents to get at grain and other perishables. This seemingly insignificant factor alone causes us to lose 3 million tons of grain a year.

The most important factor, however, still remains—an inadequate production of food, and it is here that the subject of fertilizers assumes very obvious proportions. For countless generations our farmers have been tilling the soil without making any attempt to replace in it the goodness drawn out by each crop. The result has been in complete accordance with the law of diminishing returns—the less given, the less the return—and today, India is one of the most poorly fed nations in the world.

A recent press note about the work of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research detailed the results obtained from 5000 investigations into the effect of organic and inorganic fertilizers on the soil. The application of ammonium sulphate resulted in an increased yield which varied from 21 p.c. to 24 p.c. in Bengal, to 70 p.c. in the U.P. and Kashmir. Oil-cake manure resulted in an increased yield of as high as 110 p.c. to 190 p.c., while the heavy use of green manure has, in certain cases, increased the yield by over 100 p.c.

Kinds Of Soil

In the face of these statistics, there can now be no doubt as to the vital

of the world. The Trojan horse is always there."

Smuts, still brisk and wiry, born in 1870 on a farm just to the north of Capetown, was wearing a tropical grey suit and was sitting at his gleaming, flat-topped desk in the Hockstetter House. He is now the leader of the Opposition, the United Party, his party having been defeated by the Nationalists in the last election, and he was succeeded by Dr. D. F. Malan as Prime Minister. The General, in courteous and unresisting response to my direct examination, went on smilingly:

"I was chucked out of office six months ago, but a man remains a force whether he is in office or not. Look at Winston Churchill. He is one of the great men of the world—great ideas, great inspirational force, great use of the English language."

The General, a prodigious reader since childhood, has gone through two volumes of the Churchill Memoirs; he is planning to read every word of the work. He already is greatly interested in and intends to read Robert E. Sherwood's "Roosevelt and Hopkins."

Tribute To Roosevelt

The General now said: "Roosevelt was a great man. I knew him first during the First World War, when we called each other fellow Dutchmen. The next time I saw him he was fighting his great affliction. And when I last saw him during the Second World War (it was when the General was sitting on the Imperial War Cabinet), he wasn't full flower of his performance. America has produced many great men. George Marshall is one. Gen. Dwight Eisenhower, too. His achievement in holding everything together was incredible. I've always read of the generals of your Civil War. Robert E. Lee was a magnificent man."

Was Smuts surprised by the recent and astonishing victory of President Truman?

"I could only judge by what I saw in the papers. I know President Truman. I like the old boy."

Jan Christian Smuts returned to politics with the close of the Boer War in 1902 and he has since played a vital role in the development of South Africa. He has seen it through strife and ferment since the early century, and he now has confidence in its future.

"South Africa?" Smuts said. "It's all right. I don't think it will disappoint the world. A young country in the making with a great racial problem. A very sound people, the South Africans, whites and blacks. South Africa is a racial laboratory and the problem of racial contact is being worked out. The problem of racial contact is very much to the fore; it is a very real one. The problem of colour is the biggest in human history."

A Code For Humanity

"Consider Africa. Here on this continent we have 150,000,000 blacks and only several million whites—the reverse of what you have in America. White leadership has gone on in this country, there is something about the European races that is superb. But we must be fair to the black man. Fair play is a code for humanity; when you talk of civilization you mean fair play. My forebears came to this country in the seventeenth century and white leadership will continue, but the racial problem is now more acute than ever. The world has been brought together by science."

A pause. The General, speaking precisely and slowly, went on:

The fertility of the soil is gauged by the amount of mineral salts inherent in it. The normal theory goes that the value of the land is diminished yearly as these salts are utilised in the process of growing food. When the natural and organic manures apparently get exhausted, we bring in artificial or chemical manures to restore to the land a certain amount of its lost mineral energy. And now we deal with such.

Salts Of The Earth

By SIKANDER GREY

role of fertilizers in our agricultural economy. The type of fertilizers a piece of land needs depends entirely on the soil, which is generally divided into two classes, clay and sandy, with intermediate types containing varying features of both.

Clay soil generally has a very fine texture and its particles are compact. It can take moisture from the air and send it to the lower soil by capil-

lary action, but it retains the water very obstinately and hardly allows it to circulate at all.

On the other hand the particles of a sandy soil are very loose and do not take moisture readily from the air. In fact, the power of such a soil to draw moisture from lower soils is only about two thirds that of clay.

How important the type of the soil is, can be seen by the function of soil

moisture. Evaporation of surface moisture in the soil draws up fresh moisture from very considerable depths by what is known as "Capillary" action. Fertilizing elements are mixed up with this moisture and come in contact with the roots of plants. When night comes on and evaporation lessens, this moisture from the subsoil sinks back into the earth and only comes up again when the sun rises. Were it not for this circulation the application of manures would have to be increased tremendously. Where one ton of manure suffices where circulation is normal it would require 20 tons to get the same results if this circulation were suspended.

Manures

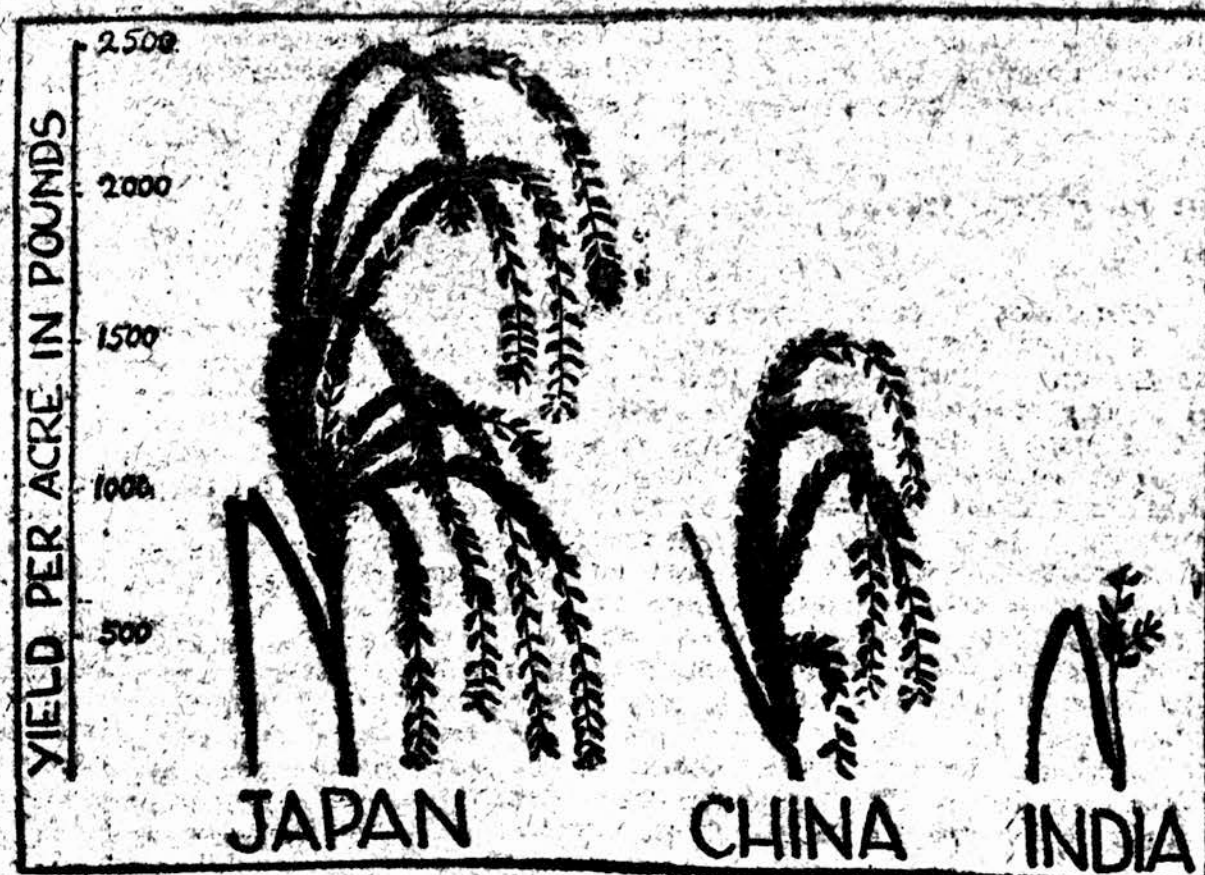
Manures can be classed as (a) natural and organic manures and (b) artificial or chemical manures.

Under the first heading come fertilizers such as farm-yard manures, green manures, liquid manure, dried blood, leather waste, oil cakes and so on.

Farmyard manure which is a mixture with straw of both the liquid and solid excrements of farm animals, is one of the most important means of permanently improving the fertility of the soil. It contributes much towards improving the physical conditions of both clay and sandy soils, for it makes the former more porous and latter more compact. Apart from this, it helps very considerably to restore nitrogen to the soil, and supply food to the plants. There is, however, one point that must be watched if farmyard manure is to be of maximum benefit in this last respect. Unless it is well stored, there can be a loss of as much as 40 per cent to 70 per cent of its nitrogen. Even under the best conditions it may lose up to 15 per cent. Certain chemicals such as gypsum, superphosphate and kainit have been used with varying but not too conclusive success and about the only solution seems to be keeping the cattle in well-covered sheds with sufficient straw to absorb the liquid excrements, and compressing the dung as much as possible to reduce fermentation to a minimum.

Next come green manures. These consist of specially grown green crops

(Continued On Page 23)



WHITHER MANKIND?

WE ARE being haunted with the nightmare of the approaching deluge. People who know better warn us that the end is coming and that "there is no way out or through or round the impasse. It is the end".

No one believes in this "stoical cynicism". The forces of life have up to now proved stronger than the forces of death there is no reason to suppose that it will not happen in the future also. Do we not know that life persists in the midst of death.

ENDS AND MEANS

(By A Student Of Public Affairs)

MANKIND IS AT PRESENT ON THE CROSSROADS. IF WE MAKE THE CHOICE OF THE ROAD RIGHTLY AND TREAD IT FEARLESSLY, THERE IS NO CAUSE FOR DESPAIR. LET OUR ENDS BE RIGHT, LET OUR MEANS BE PURE AND THE NIGHTMARE OF DELUGE WILL NO LONGER HAUNT US.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DOING ALL THIS LIES UPON THE INDIVIDUAL. IF HE TAKES UP THE RESPONSIBILITY AND MEETS THE CHALLENGE WITH COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE, NO POWER ON EARTH CAN PREVENT OUR SURVIVAL. WHEN THERE IS A WILL THERE IS A WAY. THE QUESTION, "WHITHER MANKIND" SHOULD NOT TROUBLE US; FOR, MAN IS THE MOULDER OF HIS DESTINY.

A Self-Evident Notion

WE are at present on the threshold of a mighty change. The question of ends and means is of peculiar significance when vast changes are in the offing. And especially with the invention of the Atom Bomb the relationship of ends and means requires urgent reconsideration. The naive yet common belief—Ends justify means—must now be subjected to the acid test of reason and experience.

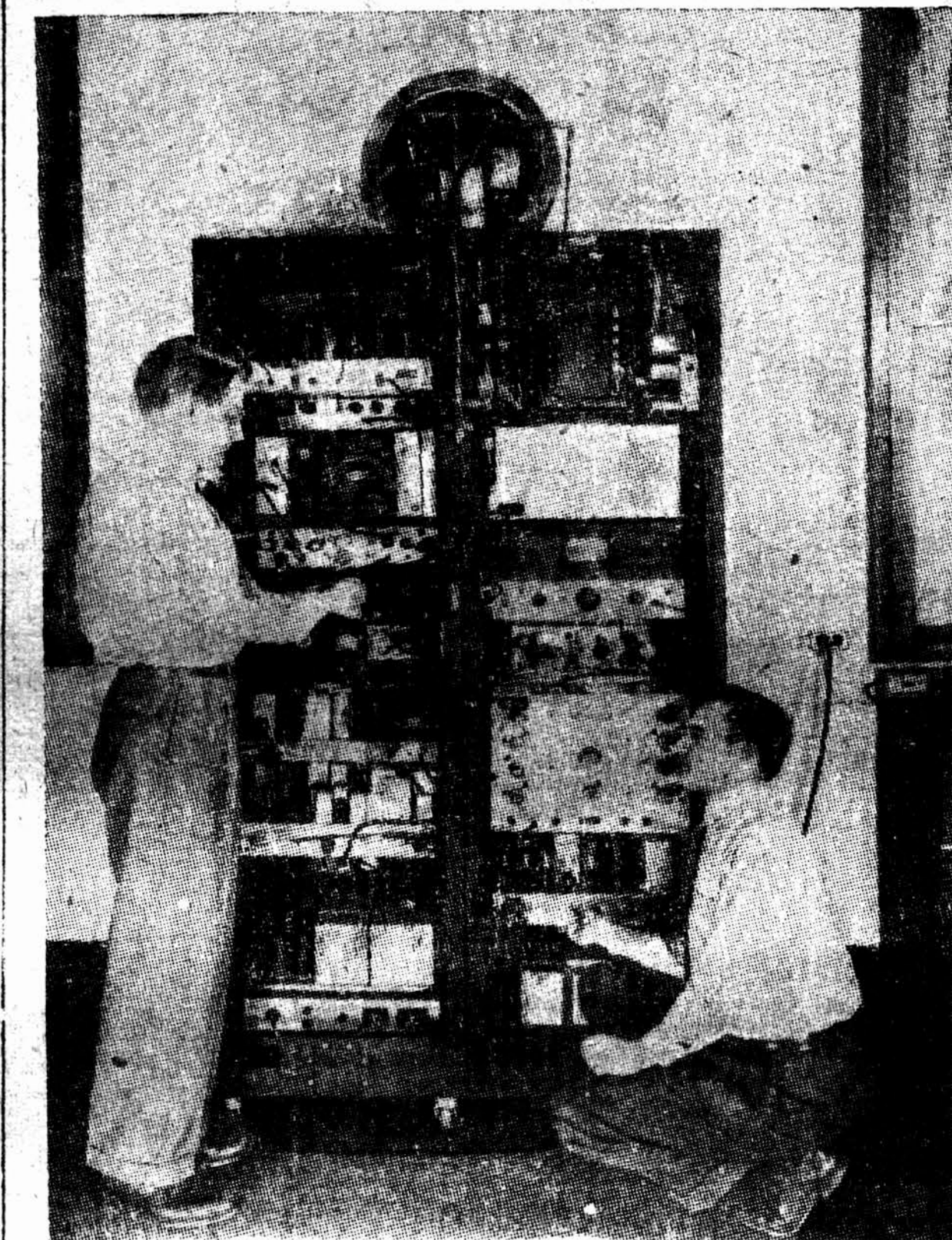
Ends justify means seems to many a self evident belief. This belief (ends justify means)—is based on the assumption that good ends can be attained by whatever means. They also seem to believe that good ends can be more speedily attained by using bad means than by using good means. Building their superstructure on these sandy foundations, they argue 'why do you quarrel about the purity or the impurity of the means if the Promised Land is reached through them?' But what if the Promised Land is not reached through these crooked devious paths? If their assumptions were correct I am not a fool to surrender certainly for an uncertain doubtful spiritual satisfaction, but even a school boy knows from his elementary knowledge of history that their assumptions are utterly baseless. They are contrary to the experience of mankind.

All history is the proof of the fact that good ends remain always unrealised if bad means are followed.

I can give countless examples from the hoary past but I shall limit myself only to two world shaking revolutions; for they attempted the solution of these very problems which we are called upon to face today. I refer to the French and Russian Revolutions. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity—these were the ends that the former sought to attain. To end all exploitation, to establish a classless society of the free and the equal, to restore the dignity of human life—this was the aim of the Russian revolutionaries. They tried to attain these ends by means of violence and bloodshed and by raising to the ground the very plant of liberty. And with what results? Individual liberty was the first victim of the ruthless dictatorship which created inequalities far more glaring than were existing before. The gorgeous dream of liberty was shattered by the very means adopted. The beautiful vision of a society of the free and the equal was blurred by the red dots of blood.

AS I said, both these revolutions tried to solve the very problems that stare us in the face today. The greatest problem before us is: How to guarantee individual liberty at the same time ensuring that it will not be used against the common interests of mankind?

A little reflection will show that the successful solution of this one single all pervading problem will simplify all other complex difficult modern problems. The question, then, before



ATOMIC CLOCK, an accurate departure from all conventional methods of measuring time—an Atomic clock—invariant with age and for the first time independent of astronomical observations—has been developed by the National Bureau of Standards—U. S. Department of Commerce.

us today is: How to bring about a change in human nature as well as a change in the social structure? Is it through violent convulsions and bloody wars, is it through evoking a sense of hatred and a thirst for vengeance in the human heart, that we are to bring about the dawn of a new era of Love and World Brotherhood, of liberty and equality, of peace, prosperity and progress? Or is it through peaceful persuasion and appeal to reason, through self-immolation and self-sacrifice, through the overpowering forces of love and suffering that we are to establish that magnificent harmony of human life? Our answer, doubtless, is that it is contrary to all accumulated experience of the past, contrary to all modes of rational thinking to hope for a new era of love by engendering the sense of hatred. It is futile, nay, hopeless to think of a beautiful blossoming plant out of a rotten seed. However good the end, it is the means that matters: for they give colour and shape to the end. If you want a good plant, the seed also must be good.

Results In Perverted Form

However unpalatable, then, the conclusion is inevitable. Good ends for their attainment require equally good means. For the means used determine the nature of the final result achieved. However good the end, its goodness is powerless to counteract the effects of the bad means used to reach it. What we attain by bad means is not the end in the form envisaged but in its perverted form. Here, then, are the Machiavellians, who even do not know what they wish to attain. For, they are unable to distinguish between ends and their perverted forms. Like Macbeth they seem to be under a hallucination and see a dagger where there is nothing but air. Let a warning be given to them that like Lady Macbeth, they may not turn mad.

ENDs justify means is, in its results, a very dangerous and anti-social belief. When the individual is the final arbiter of the goodness or otherwise of the end, he is also justified in using whatever methods for attaining it.

Today, when individual personality is crushed on countless excuses, when one class is mercilessly exploited by the other, when nations are kept in utter unquestioning subjection by the Imperialist powers—and all these for the good of the exploited—can we afford to remain blind to the implications of this suicidal belief—Ends justify means? Understand if you can the implications of the brave, gallant and desperate struggle of the subject nations against the combined might of the Imperialist powers. When you elevate the doctrine of the might is right to the sacred position of almost a religion, when the resulting social insecurity and injustice make the life of the individual in Hobbes' words "Solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, short", when peace prosperity and progress remain the mere dream to be indulged in by impotent idealists, when the very conditions necessary for the development of human personality are wilfully destroyed, is it not criminal to indulge in beautiful visions of a new order of our dreams? All these mean the frustration of one's personality and of the purpose of human existence and not their fulfilment. It is this very order of things that we wish to change. We want to create such conditions within which it may become possible for individual to realise his best self. Individual liberty is an indispensable condition for this. But it can only be realised if the practice of non-violence be

comes universal. That is, for establishing that fascinating and magnificent harmony of human life, the means used should also be equally fascinating and magnificent.

The Cause Of It All

WE DISCUSSED the question of the relationship between Ends and Means and also talked, by way of illustrating one of the ends, about reconciling the conflicting claims of the individual liberty and social good. But even this is a means and not an end in itself. What is then the end, for the attainment of which our life itself is a means?

From time immemorial the question of the purpose of human existence, of the summum bonum of life has persistently presented itself to many an inquiring and thinking mind. They felt a sense of impenetrable mystery surrounding this universe of ours; of something which lay beyond our sense perceptions and as such can be felt and experienced but cannot be grasped or understood by our senses. And they embarked on the high adventure of pursuing this vision that eluded them. They fearlessly plunged themselves into the shoreless ocean and undaunted they went on in search of the distant unseen shore. The storms in the turbulent sea could not stop them; adamantine rocks could not obstruct their way; the cyclones, the hurricanes and all the powerful devastating frightening forces of nature could not prevent their onward march. And so they went on and what a thrill, what a sublime sensation they experienced at the first few glimpses of the distant erstwhile unseen shore. The mists rolled away before their penetrating searching glance. And then they returned to tell about their experience to their fellow sailors so as to give them a message of cheer and hope and fruitfulness of their so vast and mighty undertaking. But words coming from the depths of their being failed to convey, they felt, that thrill, that stirring of their hearts that they had experienced. The magnificence of that unearthly ecstasy, no words could express. Yet they did show to their fellow sailors, who were groping in the dark, the straight and narrow path that led to the end of their long and arduous journey. And the fellow sailors implicitly believed in the inspired words of the men of vision and tried to penetrate the mists with their own however imperfect light. And they had got the direction and the hope of reaching their journey's end and now no more gropings in the dark remained for them.

Religious Dogma

This unique experience of these adventurous spirits was the quintessence of all religions and the vast mass of humanity got their pole star. But with the passing of time this spirit behind these religions was forgotten and more and more emphasis was laid on the outward forms and ceremonials. The spirit of free inquiry and adventure, which animated these religions was suppressed and with its suppression all progress ceased. Religion took the form of a dogma, which was to be adhered to without any questioning. Human spirit yearning for freedom could not tolerate this bondage and reaction grew against these religions and they came to be considered as nothing more than a bundle of superstitious beliefs and dogmas.

THIS WAS a quite natural development. But the result was that we were left without any guiding principles of life; we found ourselves in a thick wood and knew not the direction in which to proceed so as to get out of the wood. We were irresistibly drawn toward an oasis in this, as it appeared to us vast desert of life.

Sceptic as we had grown we also lost all belief and faith in anything that lay beyond our sense perceptions. An advertisement (Continued On Page 22)

in the Federal India of tomorrow an official language will be less important than it was under a centralised autocracy.

"Indians will master two languages, but can they be at home in three?" asks Mr. H.N. BRAILS FORD, in "the New Statesman and Nation".

Nothing is certain in this struggle for survival, he concludes, save that the King-Emperor's English is doomed.

KING EMPEROR'S ENGLISH DOOMED

While we are waiting in friendly suspense for Indians to decide whether they will retain some political ties with the Commonwealth, they have settled among themselves, with an approach to unanimity, a question of even greater importance.

They have walked out of the English-speaking world. In a sense, up to 1947 they were within it. English was the official language of the whole Peninsula. It was the medium of instruction for secondary and higher education, it was the language in which most business above the retail level was conducted, every technician had to know it. It was, moreover, the lingua franca in which educated men drawn from distant provinces usually conversed when they met. Finally, it was the literary language which eminent Indian writers, among them Gandhi and Nehru, usually chose. And yet, the Indians who spoke and wrote English were a minute minority among their four hundred millions.

An Intriguing Question

There has been nothing resembling this paradox since Latin held a similar position, in Europe, all the way from Oxford to Cracow. Inevitably the march of democracy has brought it to an end. There will be a transitional period of five years, during which English will share with Hindi and the provincial vernaculars the status of an official language. It is ceasing, even sooner, to be the medium of instruction in schools and universities. How long in social life, in literature and business, it will survive as an unofficial 'lingua franca' is one of the most intriguing questions of the future. It will, of course, be studied in secondary schools, much as we study French. But how many Indians will speak and write it fifty years hence, fluently and correctly, as millions of them do to-day?

So ends the dream in which Macaulay indulged when in 1835 he wrote his famous Minute on education. Indians were not destined to become English-speaking Whigs and Christians. They have rejected, after a century's experience, a language associated in their minds with the Conquest. Few even among conservative Englishmen, would defend to-day the educational scheme which Bentinck and Macaulay inaugurated. It cut off the schoolboy from all his early memories. It propelled him into an alien world whose thought had no relation to his ancestral traditions. It made him a quasi-foreigner among his kindred. It delayed his mental development for several years until he had mastered the new vehicle of expression, and when at last he had acquired a fairly good Western education, this mentally expatriated Indian had to face the colour bar which isolated him from the Herren-volk whose culture he had absorbed. Worst of all, Indians understood only too well that the aim of the East India Company was to train minor functionaries and clerks for the conduct of official and commercial business.

The Gandhian Technique

Against this imposed language Nationalist India reacted violently, and when Gandhi launched his first movement of Civil Disobedience in 1920, the most popular item in his programme was the boycott of all the Government's schools and the creation in their place of short-lived "national" colleges, in which Indian languages were the medium of instruction. What he tried to do then, prematurely, Independent India is carrying out to-day methodically and with adequate resources. For lack of trained teachers and vernacular textbooks, the transition will not be easy, but the eventual gain should be immense, as the labour of learning is lightened and the divorce ended between lessons and tradition.

BUT WILL THERE BE NO LOSS TO SET AGAINST THIS GAIN? INDIANS WHO MEAN TO DO ANYTHING IN SCIENCE OR IN COMMERCE WILL STILL HAVE TO LEARN ENGLISH, WHICH OPENS THE DOORS NOT ONLY OF AMERICA AND THE COMMONWEALTH, BUT OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

Until good translations are available in Hindi, English is, moreover, the



ARSENAL V. SHEFFIELD UNITED. A grand clearance by Cox, the Sheffield United left back, (No. 3), robs Reper, the Arsenal outside right of the ball, near the Sheffield goal.

only medium through which Indians can enjoy the thought and literature, ancient and modern, of the world beyond their own shores. If in future they pay no more attention to English than the average middle-class Englishman pays to French, will they not isolate themselves and suffer a decline in their cultural standards? Of this danger thoughtful Indians are already aware, and they may discover how to combat it. In a pamphlet as wise as it is witty, Mulk Raj Anand, whose novels written in English have helped so many of us to understand the mind of contemporary India, has pointed the way to a happier prospect. What Indians learned under the Conquest in official

schools was not English at all; it was the King-Emperor's English, the language of the Penal Code, White Papers and Minutes, school-books and trade catalogues. Those of them who have come to love our literature and to use our language with distinction and respect, absorbed it, he argues, not from the teachers who crammed them for the examinations that played a tyrannous part in India's economic life; they learned it from their own unguided reading, or from their studies at an English University. It is only King-Emperor's English that India is discarding, the speech which the intellectual proletariat got by rote, because it was the ladder to promotion. Those who learn English

in the future will do so because they value its music and the way of thinking it enshrines. "This English we prize so much, as against the King-Emperor's English, was never the language of our conquerors, for it is not they who cherished it or brought it into our lives; no, it was the language we ourselves took from the heart of England, not as an act of submission but through a genuine love of its graces". He even predicts that many Indians will continue to write in it, and that "the Indo-Anglian school of literature" will flourish as never before. If his vision is clear-sighted, English in India and possibly in China also, may evolve as Greek did, during the Hellenistic phase, into a means of communication used by millions of highly educated men who found it more suitable than their mother-tongues.

Where The Divergence Arises

Whether this will happen depends largely on the success of Hindi, as it evolves, with official support, into a lingua franca for the whole Peninsula. It is not easy to estimate its prospects. It has to compete first of all with English, in which the present generation of the Indian middle-class has a vested interest. In Bengal, and to a less extent in Gujarat, a vigorous vernacular literature in the languages of these provinces has already established itself in the affections of the people. In the South, with its Dravidian languages, wholly alien to Hindu origin and structure, it will establish itself with greater difficulty than in the Aryan-speaking north. The case for its general adoption would be stronger if it could serve as a link to unite India and Pakistan. As a spoken language the Urdu of the Muslim State is basically identical with Hindi, but Hindus and Muslims insist on using different scripts. The two literary languages are, moreover, tending to diverge since Hindi borrows from Sanskrit to build up its scientific vocabulary, while Urdu draws on Persian and Arabic. These are the obstacles which Hindi has to overcome, but it starts with some great advantages. It is the mother-tongue of an immense and compact population in Northern and Central India. Some of the provincial vernaculars, notably Punjabi, diverge from it no further than Scots does from English. Even Bengali is hardly further from it than Dutch is from German, or Portuguese from Spanish. Save in the south, any quick-witted child can learn to understand it with ease, though to speak it correctly may give him a good deal of trouble, since for all its similarity to his mother-tongue, its idioms and its sound-patterns are its own.

What languages Indians will speak and read fifty years hence is a question we might answer if we could foresee the course of world history. Where will Russia's cultural influence end? In how many continents will American be the dominant language? Much in the Peninsula itself will depend on technical chances impossible to forecast. An enterprising publisher, who produced a library of all the world classics brilliantly translated into Hindi, at a low price and in an attractive form, might establish this language as the only acceptable lingua franca for the whole Peninsula. A rival firm which did the same thing in English, with contemporary books thrown in, might tip the scales in favour of the world's common language. Broadcasting, when each village has its communal set, may be an influence even more decisive. If, on the other hand, each provincial and State Government uses all its resources to further the local vernacular, Hindi may never establish itself far beyond its native area. In the federal India of tomorrow an official language will be less important than it was under a centralised autocracy. Indians will master two languages, but can they be at home in three? A man who starts with Tamil may acquire either Hindi or English perfectly but seldom both. Nothing is certain in the struggle for survival, save that the King-Emperor's English is doomed. But that other English, of which Anand has written so warmly, may still have before it a brilliant future.



HOWARD SCHENKEN & RICHARD L. FREY

THERE seldom is a greater cause for bridge table arguments between partners than the "fight" they stage in the bidding of misfit hands. Listen in on this one:

North: "I told you I couldn't support either of your suits. When you insisted on bidding four spades, I assumed that you had six and five as I did, so there was no point in having to go to five odd".

South: "Well, how was I supposed to know you had a six-five distribution? Certainly your bidding didn't show it. And, as you say, since I couldn't support either of your suits, what was the use of getting to five odd in order to be at game?"

South had a miserable time with the hand, of course. West opened a club. South led a diamond to his king. West took the ace and led another club. Declarer tried to discard a heart on a diamond, but West ruffed and led a trump. After that, South had to give up two hearts and two more spades—going down three tricks.

Both North and South were correct enough in the post-mortem argument, because they had both erred in the bidding. When South bid four spades after rebidding his hearts, he said, in effect, "Partner, since you seem to have no preference between my two suits, I prefer four spades." This implied six spades and five hearts.

North's blunder was even more misleading. When he bid the diamonds only once, then rebid the clubs, he apparently was showing four dia-

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 6
♥ 8
♦ Q J 10 9 5
♣ A K 7 5 4 2

WEST
♠ J 9 8 5 4
♥ J 10 7 6 2
♦ A
♣ 6 3

EAST
♠ K 10
♥ Q 9
♦ 8 7 6 4 3 2
♣ Q J 8

SOUTH
♠ A Q 7 2 2
♥ A K 5 4 3
♦ K
♣ 10 9

The bidding:

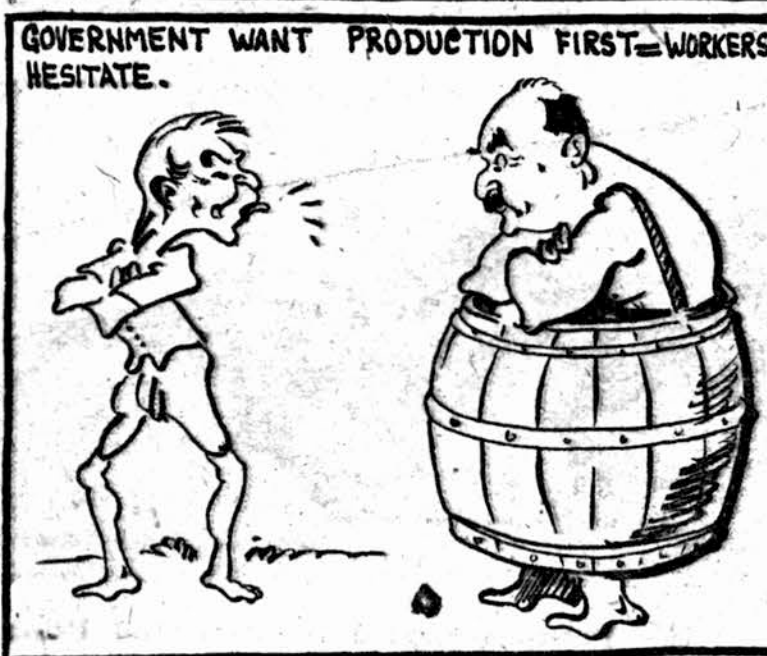
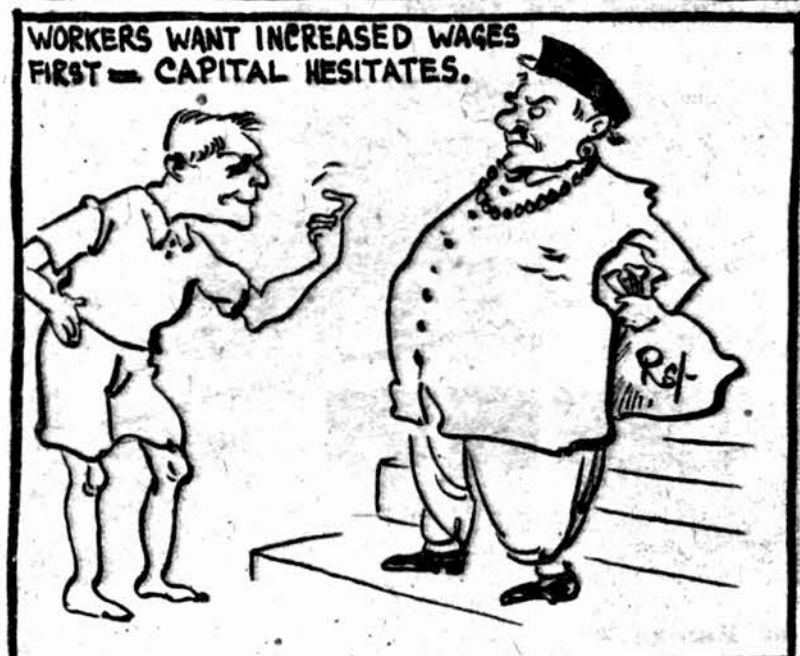
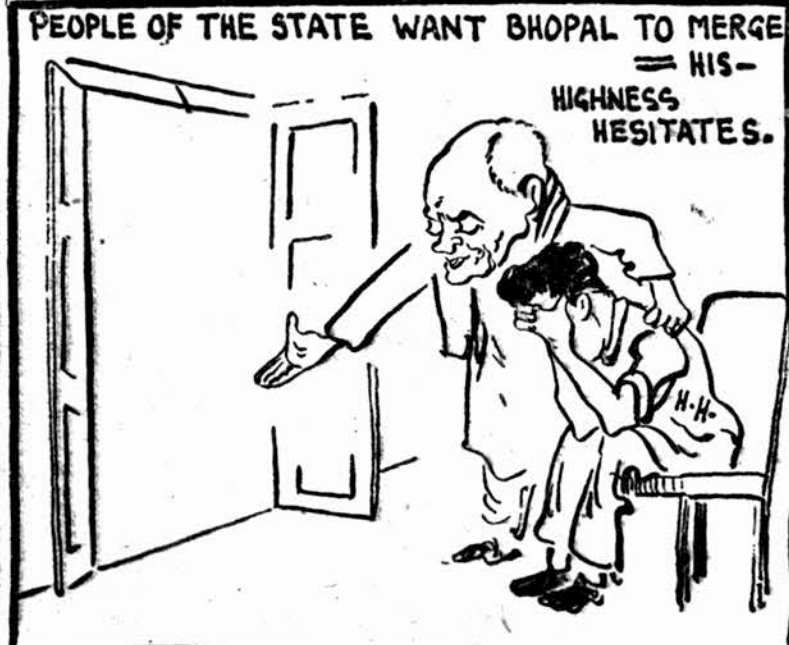
South	West	North	East
1♣	Pass	2♣	Pass
2♥	Pass	3♦	Pass
3♥	Pass	4♣	Pass
4♣	All Pass		

monds and either five or six clubs.

This would leave him at least three cards in the majors—perhaps four.

North first should have shown the clubs, then bid and rebid the diamonds. This would have plainly indicated six clubs and five diamonds, and with two clubs and the diamond king South then should have bid five clubs for an easy game.

THESE HESITATIONS !!!



A few days ago I happened to meet A. S. de Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India. He tried to explain to me that my remarks in these columns about his officiousness were not justified. He told me that the object of his offer to the West Indies Cricket Association was only to help their depleted side. When he was informed by Manager Lacey that he was unable to field a full side at Allahabad and Madras against the East and South Zones respectively, Tony sent that cable to West Indies inviting one more bowler at India's expense.

I assured Tony that I fully appreciated his motive and his well-meant gesture. But the offer should have been made to Lacey—and not to his Association over his head. It was the Manager's business—with the advice and approval of his Captain—to seek his country's help if he considered it necessary. Probably Lacey would have appreciated his generous gesture. But by acting as he did, he made his own position ridiculous. A bowler despatched from West Indies was sent back by Lacey after he had travelled all the way to London! Tony would do well to keep his enthusiasm within limits.

INDIAN CRICKET REVERSES

In the fourth Test match at Madras, the Indian skipper was extremely unfortunate in losing the toss for the fourth time in succession. But that cannot be an excuse for the miserable exhibition put up by the home team in every department of the game.

If our selectors had included C. R. Rangachari or Shute Banerjee for the Madras Test, the contest might have taken a different appearance as it did in the case of the tourists, who reaped a rich harvest by fielding two fast bowlers. Jones and Trim together. The selectors cannot take cover under the plea that Rangachari failed to create any impression on the visitors when he had the opportunity to do so in the South Zone match. Certainly they could not have anticipated his failure on his home wicket.

The plain fact. Then what about Shute?

The plain fact is that they have no faith in our fast bowlers. At any

rate they did not imagine that the fast bowlers would do so much damage on the Chepauk ground.

OUR SELECTORS' MISTAKE

Our Selectors banked most on our spin-bowlers, particularly on Vinoo Mankad. But the greatest spinner of the world today, as Vinoo is reputed to be, has failed to achieve anything highly noteworthy against the tourists in all their engagements. Like the googly-master, C. S. Nayudu, he appears to be going through a period of physical impotence in the matter of bowling. Mankad has been failing in his batting also in an unaccountable manner since he was put low down in the list.

Nobody can complain now that the bowlers were not given full opportunity to do their best. Although I felt at times they were changed too quickly, the occasions were few and far between. Amarnath handled them with judicious care and his setting of the field was equally well-planned.

It stands to reason to ask why the other bowlers failed when Dattu Phadkar was so magnificently successful.

CONSISTENCY OF VISITING BATSMEN

Now we must concede that the visiting batsmen have gauged our bowling strength fully and mastered it completely. They have always held the whip hand against us. How consistent they have been! Centuries flow from their flashing blades almost as a matter of course. In every Test they have presented us with more than a brace of three-figure individual scores.

Everton Weekes has become something of a phenomenon in this respect. Were he not unfortunately run out in

the Madras Test, when he was within a decade from the century mark, he might have easily improved on his world record of five successive hundreds.

Alan Rae, Jeff Stollmeyer and Clyde Walcott have been prolific and regular enough to cause a standing headache to the Captain and the bowlers. It was the first pair who were mainly responsible for laying the foundation of the glorious victory of West Indies.

OH, FOR A VIJAY MERCHANT!

Can we say the same thing about our batsmen? Nobody can now lay the charge at the door of Amarnath that he fiddled with our batting order. The Indian Captain worked out a list as best as he could and stuck to it. The usual cry is that we have not a sound pair of opening batsmen in the country. Oh, if we had Vijay Merchant in our stock, they say, we could have shown the tourists what India were capable of doing. What's the use of it? The absence of one Vijay should not make such a world of difference in our ranks, though I admit that his presence in the team would have added considerable strength to our batting and increased our morale to a great extent. But haven't we seen also that when Merchant failed, most of the others followed suit?

NO GUTS

This reduces the question to a simple proposition—that our batsmen have no guts to fight on their own initiative, taking their stand on their inherent grit and courage. It is generally acknowledged that the West Indies bowlers are not of a super-class. At any rate our batsmen had ample opportunities to study their strong points and master them—just as the

visitors have done with our bowlers. Had they done so, neither Jones and Trim nor Gomes and Fergusson would have presented them with new problems in their every outing.

Strange as it may seem, the tourists, unaccustomed and ignorant as they are with our conditions are more at home every time and everywhere than our players with all their knowledge and experience of such conditions.

TAME SUBMISSION BY ALL

At Madras all our batsmen succumbed tamely against the fast stuff dished out by Trim and Jones. Not a single batsman made a contribution worthy of his attainments and reputation. There is no reasonable explanation or excuse for all their disappointing submissions—barring the one I have advanced above. It has been repeatedly noticed that whenever our early batsmen fail, the latter ones follow suit almost religiously.

Amarnath was rather unfortunate in the manner of his dismissal in both innings. But he has not shown himself in his true colours even once. His bowling also has refused to yield any presentable fruit. It is apparent that the worries and responsibilities of his Captaincy have reduced his powers and abilities on these directions beyond measure. Without these burdens he might have acquitted himself creditably and contributed to the better performance of our team as a whole. But where is another captain capable of inspiring confidence and courage among our players?

CONSISTENCY PAYS RICH DIVIDEND

It is not my intention or object to belittle the grand success of the tourists. They deserved it fully.

I need hardly speculate at this stage on the ultimate result of the fifth Test. It will indeed be a great achievement if India succeed in leveling up matters with the tourists. If they cannot they should pay their utmost attention to the methods adopted by them so that they can profit by the experience. In any case, it is hoped the match will provide plenty of thrills for all.

SPORTS JOTTINGS From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

TONY DEMELLO'S OFFICIOUSNESS.—INDIAN CRICKET REVERSES.—OUR SELECTORS' MISTAKE.—CONSISTENCY OF VISITING BATSMEN.—OH, FOR A VIJAY MERCHANT!—TAME SUBMISSION BY ALL.—CONSISTENCY PAYS.

B C P W
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Balam Holds Prince Of Ramgarh In Thrilling Derby

THE GIRL FRIEND SCORES AT LONG ODDS

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday. In the midst of the season's largest gathering, Mr. Chandulal Shah's Balam scored a thrilling race in the Blue Riband from Rao Saheb Parker's Prince of Ramgarh today at Mahaluxmi. Aman placed third and was five lengths away of the winner while Fitna coming from a long way back occupied the fourth berth another three lengths behind. Kheem Singh rode a brainy race on the winner while the runner-up, Prince, also had all that was needed from the saddle when going down fighting by a neck. King Sheridan, Spring Chicken and Nasrullah having declined, nineteen candidates faced the tapes in India's richest race. The starter's patience was sorely tried and after a considerably delayed start they were fairly well despatched. Khundil was slowest out. Balam practically made it a start-to-finish affair. At the Hornby Vellard his stable companion Take On raced head and neck while the Prince was a handy third. Reaching the mile Balam was racing clear of Baaz Bahadur, also a stable companion while the Prince was still lying third. The field raced in a single file approaching the seven with Balam still in the lead and making a triumphant entry home he looked like winning comfortably but Rickaby made a vigorous bid, only to lose by a neck when passing under the wire. Aman put in good work at the end to place third and Fitna with a devastating run placed fourth, the latter keeping a straight course throughout. The illuminate sire played a big role as expected sending the first three occupants in the frame and the winner cut the distance in an exceedingly good timing but a second short of the record set by Chakori three years ago in this race.

Mrs. A. L. Hutson's Priorate scored a comfortable win in the day's other attraction, the Eclipse stakes from Deepak Mahal and Shahi Bag. The Gwalior candidate was the unlucky loser of this rich prize. For a technical error she was compelled to compete in the previous event, the Mathradas Goculdas Cup over seven furlongs with the crushing impost and the run though it was quite an easy one as evidenced, told on the famous Hyperion mare when sent immediately over ten furlongs. Priorate went into the lead from the flag-fall and he could have won with a bigger margin than the recorded 2½ lengths if his rider had so decided.

Talib, the proud trainer of Balam sent another winner. Mandil late in the evening which also was steered by Kheem Singh and Paddy Rylands pulled out a lucrative treble through March On, Crystal and Priorate.

The Girl Friend, trained by Ahmed Abbas sprang a big surprise in the second event of the day in which the odds on favourite Aanant Lakshmi placed second two lengths behind.

The following are the results:—

THE MYSORE PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr. R. J. Sigia's WHIRLWIND 8-12 Evans 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's BELLE AMIE 8-12 S Chavan 2
Mr. Jal M. C. Patel's CHERRY BLOSSOM 8-12 Rickaby 3
Messrs. Jimmy S. Bharucha and Bahadur M. Tata's KANTAKA 8-12 Jagroop S. 4
Not run: Mumtaz Mahal II, Andromeda, Desert Law, Topflight and Man Khurshid.

Won by 3 lengths, Nk., Shd.

Time: 1min. 4 4-5secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 21 and Rs. 28.

Winner trained by Buckley.

THE MYSORE PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 5 Furlongs.

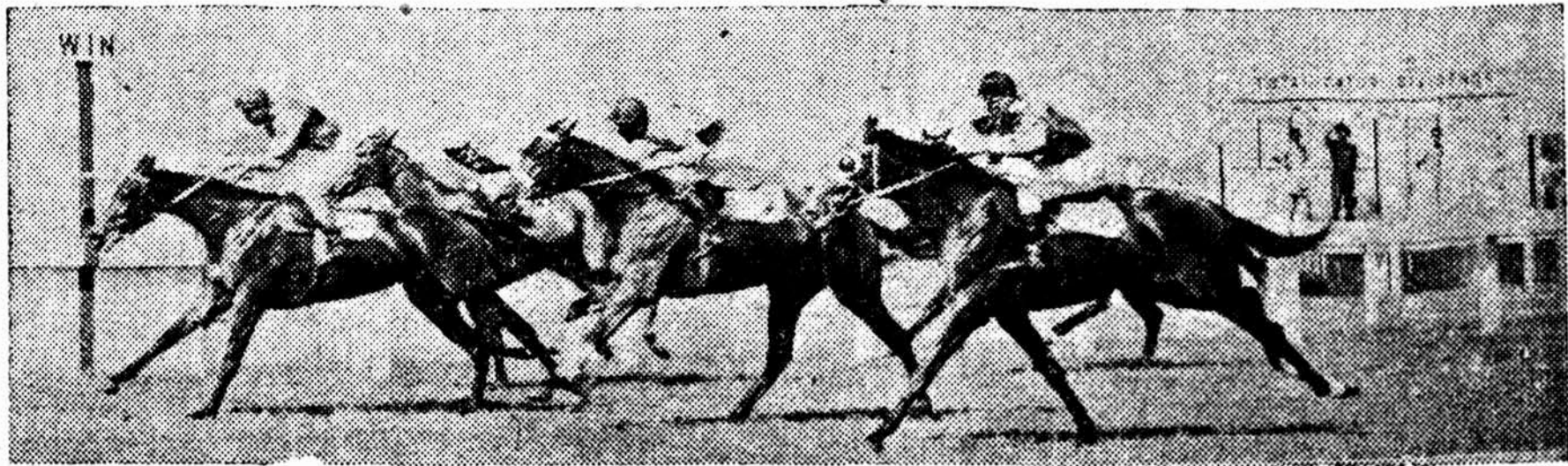
M/s. Roosein G. Khairaz, Lt.-Col. N. D. Gandhi and J. B. Reporter's THE GIRL FRIEND 8-12 Jagdish 1
Maharaja Chinnabai's ANANT LAKSHMI 8-12 Damodar 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's DINKIE 8-12 S. Chavan 3
Nawab Sir Mehr Shah's TABAS SUM 8-12 Kheem Singh 4
Not run: Flying Miss, Whirlpool, Grace Darling and Princessa.

Won by 2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths 1/2 length.

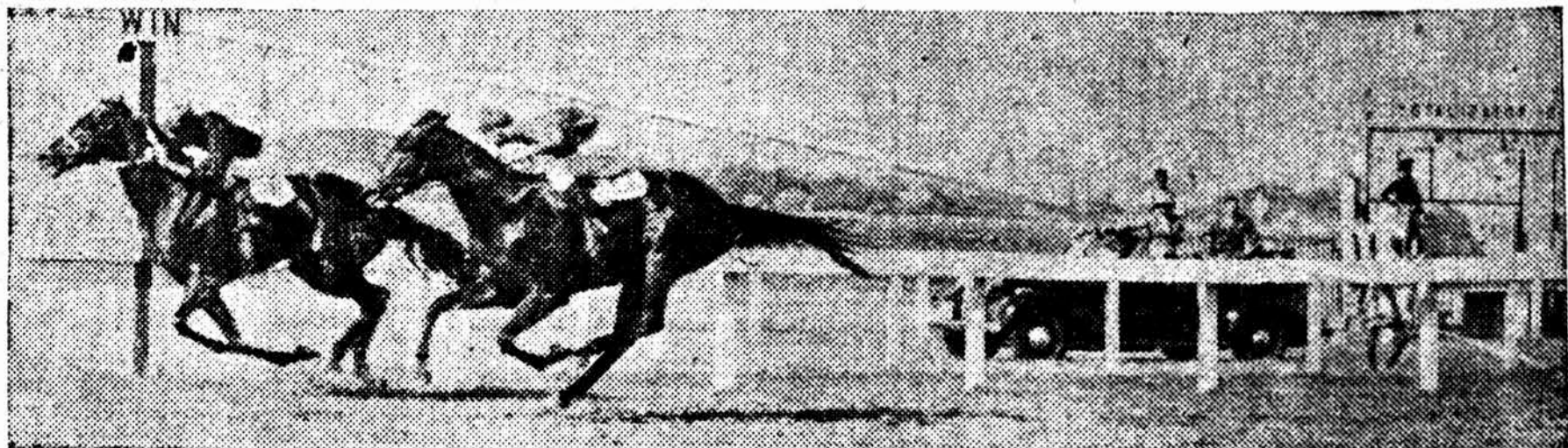
Time: 1min. 4secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 234. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 13 and Rs. 23.

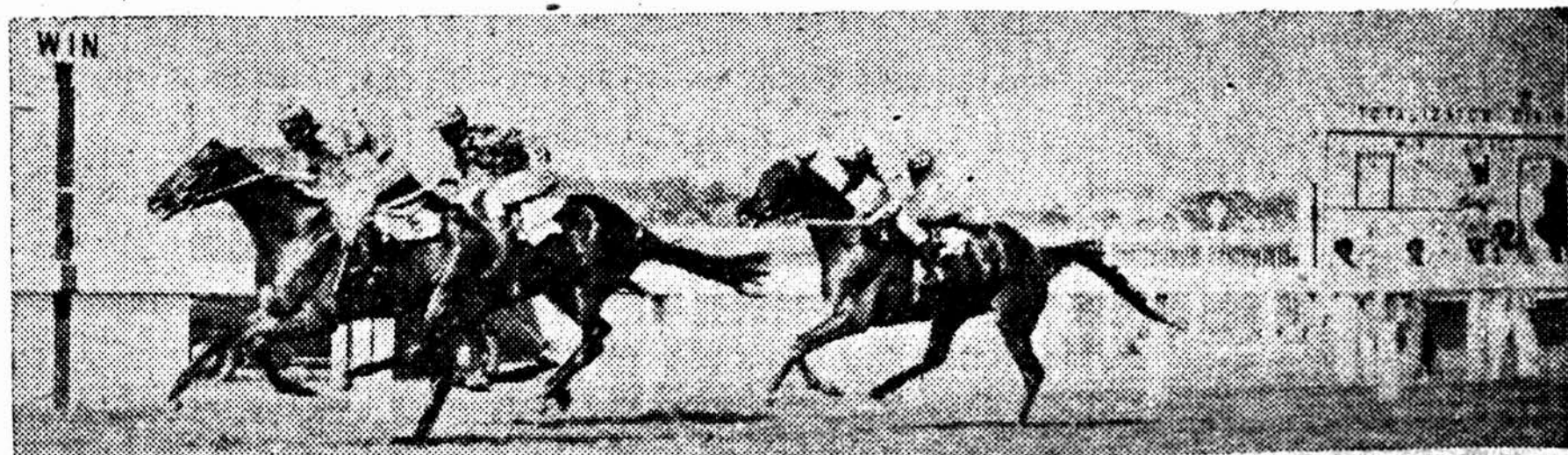
Winner trained by A. Abbas.



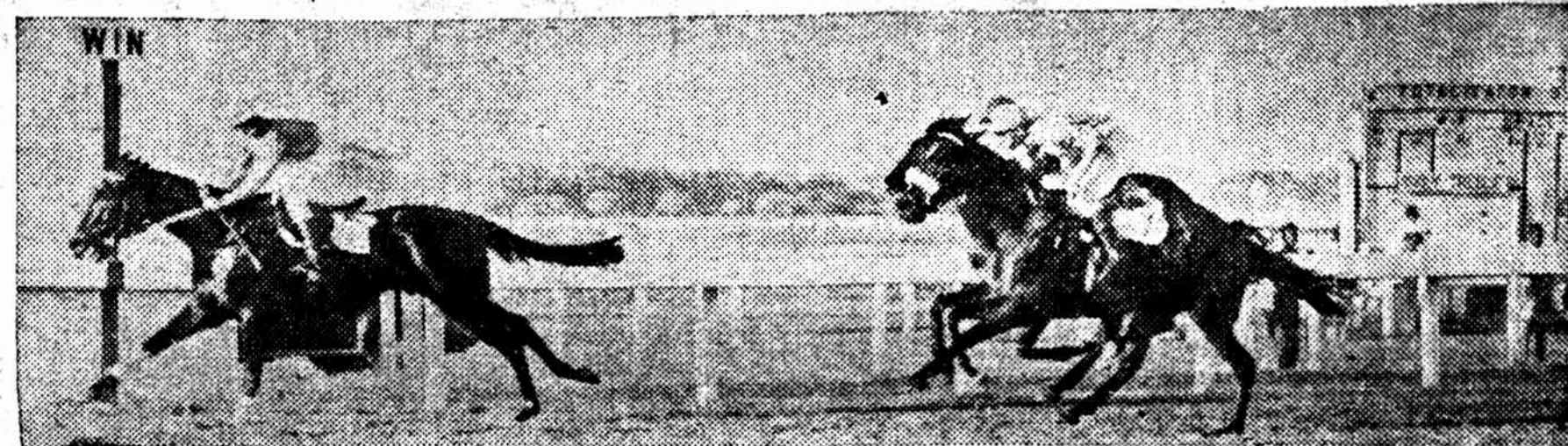
The Bulsar Plate (Div. I): 1st March On, 2nd Sir Galahad, 3rd Ginger Lady.



The Indian Derby: 1st Balam, 2nd Prince of Ramgarh.



The Bulsar Plate (Div. II): 1st Luminary, 2nd Amin, 3rd Broken Mask.



The Jasdan Cup: 1st Maratha Mandir, 2nd New Moon, 3rd Independence.

THE BULSAR PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

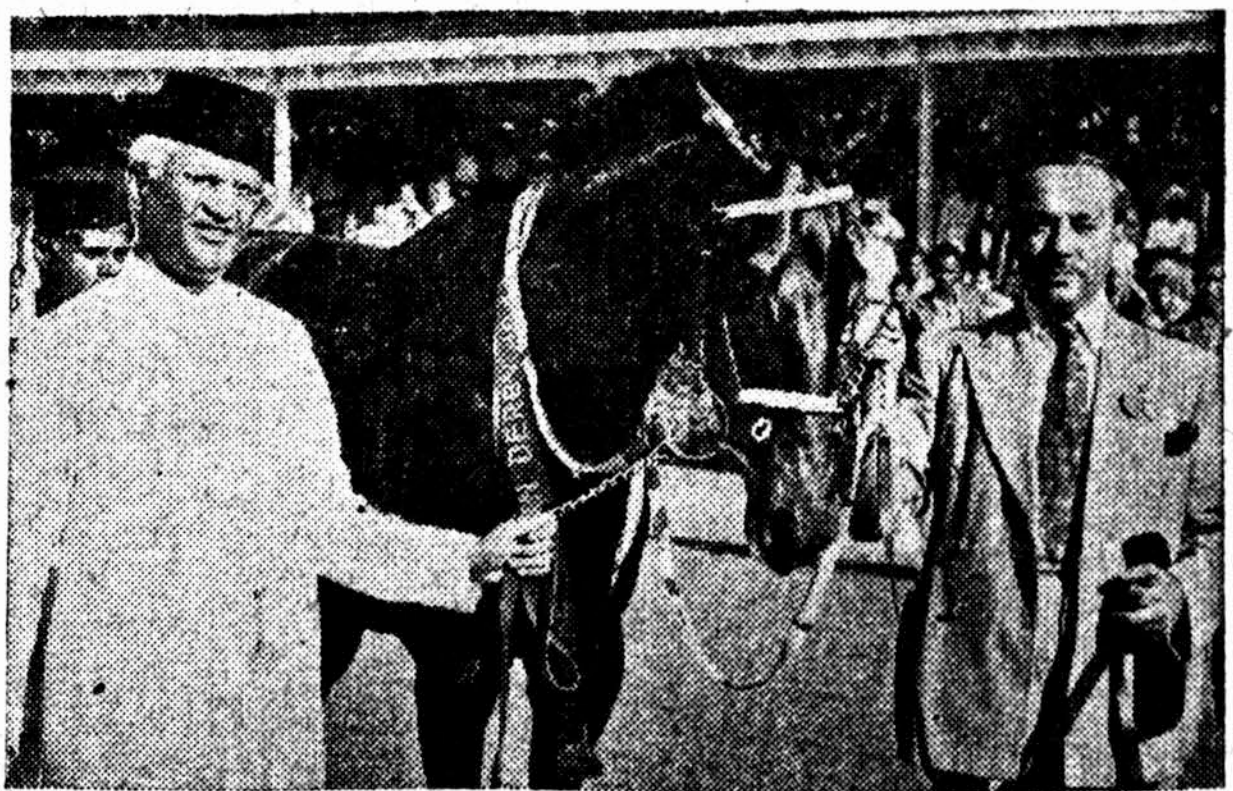
Mr. L. W. Joseph and Mrs. R. B. Kennard's MARCH ON 9-0 Dar 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's SIR GALAHAD 8-11 Amir A. 2
Mr. Hasham Khan's GINGER LADY 8-0 Shaikh 3
Mr. Fali H. Mehta's NASRULLAH 9-0 Khade 4
Not run: Golden Square and Untamed Prince.
Won by Hd., Nk., Hd.
Time: 2mins. 13secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 84. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 18 and Rs. 41.
Winner trained by P. Rylands.

THE BULSAR PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Lakshia's LUMINARY 8-10 R. Bhosle 1
Mr. K. M. Patel's AMIN 8-13 Kadam 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy's BROKEN MASK 8-11 Sk. Ahmed 3
Major A. Svamur's QUEEN'S CUP 9-2 Shiba 4
Not run: Manipulator, Toister, Brioche.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 length, 2 1/4 lengths.
Time: 2mins. 15secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 98. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13.
Winner trained by E. Mahomed.

THE INDIAN DERBY—Distance (About) 1 1/2 Miles.

Mr. Chandulal J. Shah's BALAM 9-0 Kheem Singh 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PRINCE OF RAMGARH 9-0 Rickaby 2
M/s. A. S. Motabhai and S. Fazli's AMAN 9-0 P. Khade 3
M/s. Dawoodbhai Esoufally and J. C. Merchant's FITNA 8-11 Duffy 4
Not run: King Sheridan, Spring Chicken, Nasrullah.
Won by Nk., 5 lengths, 3 lengths.



Balam, the winner of the Indian Derby with his owner, Mr. Chandulal Shah, and trainer, Talib.

Time: 2mins. 41 3-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS CUP—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mrs. M. D. Petit's CRYSTAL 7-13 Sibbritt 1
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's MAMASSELLE 7-0 J. Bhosle 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 8-0 S. Chavan 3
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhai's ZAM ZAM 8-0 Kheem Singh 4
Not run: Jaiwant, Rim Jhim, Parting Summer.
Won by 2 lengths, Hd., Hd.
Time: 1min. 26secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 27 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by P. Rylands.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA—Distance 1 1/4 Miles.

Mrs. A. L. Hutson's PRIORATE 9-3 Evans 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's DEEPAK MAHAL 9-0 Kasbekar 2
Mr. and Mr. Justice's SHAHI BAG 9-3 Roberts 3
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's SIREON 9-3 Sibbritt 4
All ran.
Won by 2 1/2 lengths, Hd., Shd.
Time: 2mins. 10 2-5secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 27.
Winner trained by P. Rylands.
THE JASDAN CUP—Distance 5 Furlongs.
Maharaja of Gwalior's MARATHA MANDIR 9-2 Kasbekar 1
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-10 Evans 2
(Continued on Page 19).

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 8, 2005.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 7, 1368.
Parsi: Shensher 7, 1318.
Sunrise: 7-11 a.m. Sunset: 6-35 p.m.
High tide: 03-58, 17-32.
Low tide: 10-50, 22-20.

Today's Engagements

GAUDIYA MISSION: Swami Nitai-das Dasgupta, Bagalankari, to speak on "Where the Terror of Death Lears", in English, at Sri Gaudiya Mission, today, at 5 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY MEETING: The annual general meeting of the Socialist Party (Bombay) will be held today (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m., at the Party Office, to elect delegates to the Patna Convention of the Party and to elect members to the Executive Committee for the current year.

SCOUT (HINDUSTAN) SCOUT GROUP: A scouts gathering will be held today (Sunday), at the Camp Social Club Ground, near Administration's Office Hospital area, Kalyan Camp No. 3, to revive the activities of Scout Scouts. Prof. V. G. Rao, Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association, Bombay, will preside.

PROHIBITION GUARDS: A meeting of the District Officers Commanding (J. J. Senapati) will be held today (Sunday), at the Council Hall, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m.

BAND MUSIC: Band Music at Joseph Baptista Garden, Bombay today (Sunday), from 4-30 to 5-30 p.m., by Ferns Melody Boys.

INDIAN MUSIC: Indian Music at Kings Circle, Matunga, today (Sunday), from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m., by Mr. H. V. Kadur.

DIVINE LIFE SOCIETY: Today (Sunday), at 4 p.m., at Pioneer High School Hall, Telang Road, Matunga: Mr. K. Ramaswamy Iengar, will speak on the Essence of Ramayana. Principal N. M. Kalle, will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture on "Raja Yoga, the Kingly Science" today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

RASHTRIYA TAMASHA: Under the auspices of the Girgaum D. C. C., a programme of Rashtriya Tamasha and entertainment will be held today (Sunday), at 9 p.m., at Nkadwari Lane, Girgaum Road.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Regular classes on Elementary Astrology will be taken from 2 to 5 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Captain Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Beam Theory of Astrology" at 5 to 6 p.m. (S. T.), today (Sunday), at Bhartiya Vidy Bhawan, 25, Chowpati Road, Bombay.

LECTURE ON NATURE CURE: Public lecture on "Nature Cure for Tuberculosis" today (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at Agrawal Nagar, Vincent Road, Matunga (G. I. P.). Tram Line Vincent Road.

S. N. D. T. KANYASHALA: Silver Jubilee Celebrations, 6 p.m., at Sunderabai Hall, B. G. Kher, will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY KENNEL CLUB: 30th Championship Dog Show. Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB: Final of Doubles Ball Badminton Tournament, 7-30 a.m., G. W. L. Berry, Secretary Western India Foot-Ball Association, will give away prizes.

One World Conference

The Convening Committee formed to call a representative One World Conference, to strive for the establishment of a World Government and Peace, invites interested individuals and organisations to communicate with the Secretary, the Convening Committee, One World Conference, "Chetna" Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Telugu Book Forfeited

The Government of Madras has issued a notification declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty every copy, wherever found, of the book in Telugu entitled "Brahmana Nakka Parvamu" (Volumes I II and III), printed by the "Swarajya Printing Press", Vijaywada and published by Sadbrahma Sri Duggirala Raghava Chandrayya Satchastri.

Bombay To House Leprosy Institute?

BOMBAY, Saturday.
The possibilities of setting up the Government of India's Central Institute for Leprosy in Bombay province were explored at a conference here today between the representatives of the Government of India and Bombay's Health Minister, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.

The Central Government proposes to establish a Research Institute to tackle the problem of rising number of lepers in the country.

Food Rationing In Nasik, Hubli And Belgaum

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, writes:

Statutory rationing of foodgrains, namely, rice, wheat, bajri, barley, jowar, maize, overseas millets, including milo, and their products has been introduced in the cities of Nasik, Hubli and Belgaum, with effect from February 6, 1949.

The Essential Articles Restricted Acquisition and Possession Order, 1943 has also been applied to the rationed areas of these three cities. In accordance with the provisions of this Order, no person, who has one month's stocks of any of the above rationed articles for the use of his household or establishment, may acquire that article on his ration card or a ration permit, except under a licence granted by an officer authorised in this behalf. He cannot possess, on and after February 6, 1949, more than one month's stock of any of these foodgrain, except under a licence obtained from an authorised officer. The Rationing Officer of the area and the Assistant Rationing Officer under him have been authorised to grant licences.

For the purpose of this Order, one month's stock is calculated at the rate of five seers for Nasik, and 10 1/2 lbs. for Hubli and Belgaum, for each unit of ration document issued to any person or establishment.

49 his order prohibiting the holders of arms licences, from selling their arms to any person, without a written permission from him.

Legal Education Committee's Questionnaire

The Legal Education Committee recently appointed by the Government of Bombay, under the Chairmanship of the Honourable the Chief Justice Mr. M. C. Chagla, has issued a questionnaire.

The questionnaire is exhaustive and deals with the various problems connected with legal education, that is, the pre-legal course; the LL.B., Post-Graduate, professional and diploma courses; the control of legal education; the methods of law examinations; the method of recruitment to the teaching staff of the Law Colleges, etc.

Persons interested in legal education may send their replies to the Secretary Legal Education Committee, C/o Government Law College, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than February 25, 1949.

Kher's "At Home" To Raman

BOMBAY, Saturday.
Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay entertained to tea Sir C. V. Raman, this evening at the Secretariat.

Application Under New Tenancy Legislation

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, writes:

An application made to the Mamlatdar or Tribunal under the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948, is a plaint and consequently a certified copy of an entry in the records of rights, register of mutations or the register of tenancies relevant to the land is required to be annexed to it, as required under Section 135-H(1) of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. Such an annexation is, therefore, exempt from the payment of court fee.

The position under the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, was, however, different. The authority to whom an application under that Act was filed was not a court, and it was not of the description mentioned in Section 135-H(4) of the Bombay Land Revenue Code. Consequently, it was not necessary to annex to such an application a certified copy of an entry in the record of rights, etc., and if annexed it was liable to a court fee under Article 9, Schedule I, Court Fees Act, 1870.

Among those present were ministers Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Mr. G. D. Tapase, Mr. Vaidkunth L. Mehta, Mr. M. P. Patil, Miss Indumati Seth, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier, Director of Industries, Secretaries to Government, Dr. H. J. Bhabha of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Dr. Mata Prasad, Principal of the Royal Institute of Science, and Dr. K. Venkatraman, Director of Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay.

Ahmedabad Ban On Sale Of Arms

The District Magistrate of Ahmedabad has extended up to February 28,



from 4th FEB., '49

AT

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GEMINI'S

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Markos Relieved Of Leadership

Greek Rebel Radio's Announcement

ATHENS, Feb. 4 (PTI-Reuter): General Markos, the Greek guerrilla leader, has been sacked by the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, the rebel radio said tonight.

The report said he was "seriously ill and unable to fulfil the task assigned to him" and had been discharged from any office.

The decision was stated to have been adopted by the Committee sitting "some where" in the Grammos mountain region of Northern Greece on January 30 and 31.

Twenty six members attended the session, the broadcast said. It added that Chaysa Hatzivassiliou, former wife of the "democratic Government" Foreign Minister, Roussos, had also been discharged from any duty as she was also seriously ill and it was impossible for her to fulfil any of the "party's task".

The rebel broadcast announced that elections for the party's political bureau would be held and changes made in the Central Committee after approval at the forthcoming Eighth Congress of the Greek Communist Party.

It was believed here that Markos will be succeeded by General Gousis, who first leapt into prominence during the recent Government attacks against Nastoria.

MITCHELL BOMBER CRASHES INTO LAKE

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4 (PTI-Reuter): A Mitchell Bomber believed to have eight men aboard exploded and crashed into Lake Pontchartrain, north of here, late today. No survivors were found.

Coast guard identified it was an army plane flying from Keesler air-force base, Biloxi, Mississippi, to Fort Worth Texas.

Need For Net Work Of Village Roads

RANCHI, Feb. 4 (UPI)—The need of having a net-work of village roads or at least roads to the areas which produce food for the country was stressed by Shri S. N. Chakravarty in his presidential address to the 13th session of the Indian Roads Congress at Ranchi today. The session will continue till February 9.

Shri Chakravarty said: "Roads are commonly regarded in India as unproductive works. But is this view correct? Roads may not yield a direct income like irrigation or electricity, but the indirect advantage that the people and the state derive is immense. Benefits accruing to the properties as well as to all users of roads play an important part in all development programmes".

Italian Trade Mission En-Rout To India

ROME, Feb. 4, (PTI-Reuter):—A 30-member Italian Economic and Trade Mission headed by an ex-Minister of the Treasury, Professor Epicarmo Corbino, left Rome by air today for visits to Karachi and New Delhi. The mission, an unofficial one, is composed of representatives of Italian commercial, industrial and banking interests. It is understood here that it will pave the way for official negotiations later.

Indian Embassy In Paris

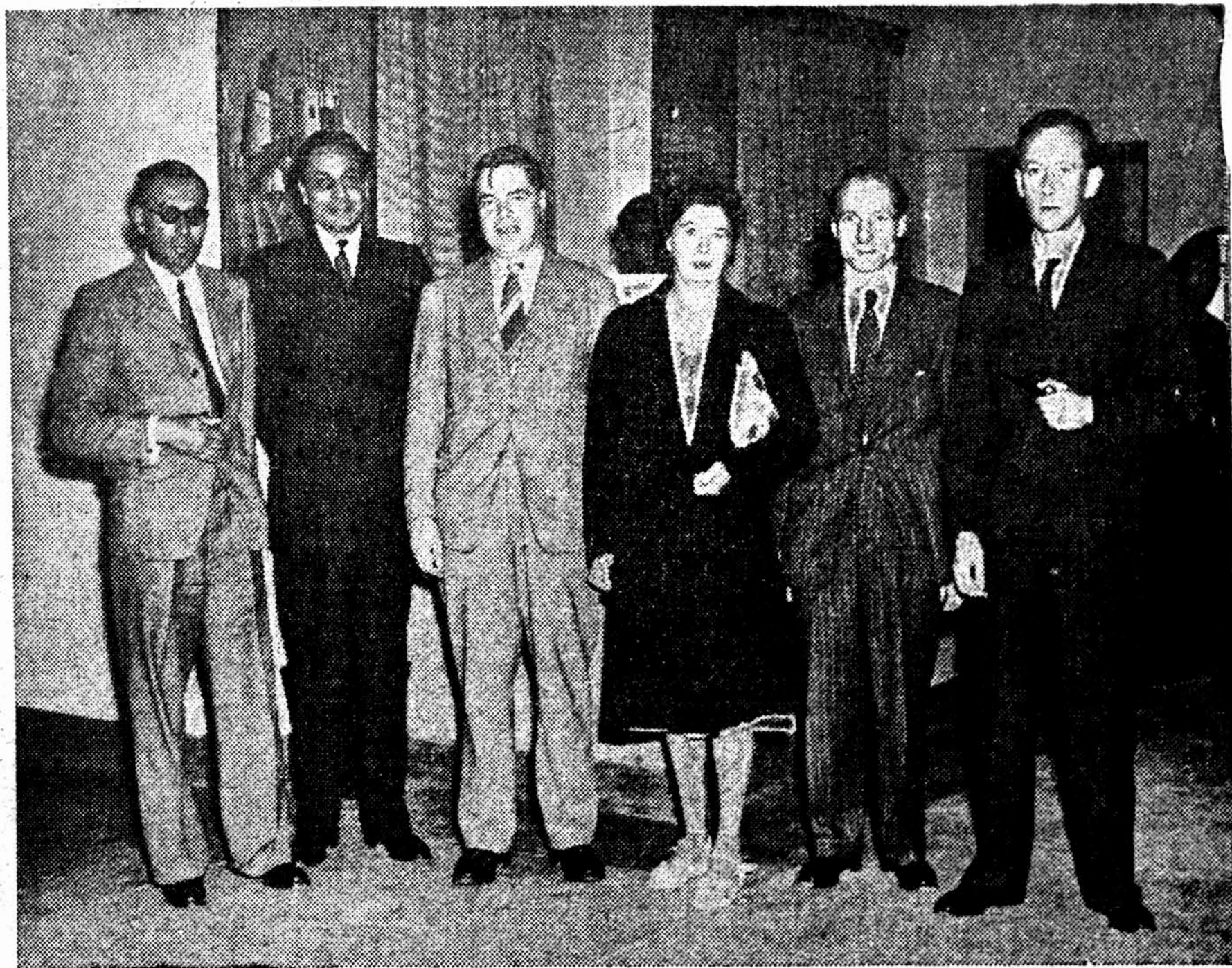
PARIS, Feb. 4 (PTI-Reuter).—The Indian Embassy here has moved temporarily to leased premises at 52 Rue De Bassano near the Avenue Des Champs Elysees, it was announced at the Embassy today.

A site for permanent building is still being sought.

India's Western European Trade Commission headed by Sir Raghavan Pillai has taken over the former Embassy quarters at 31 Rue De Baume.

The building on Rue de Bassano is modern and decorated on the interior with wood panelling of the Louis XV period.

U. K. STERLING BALANCE MISSION



The Sterling Balance Mission from U. K. photographed at the Palam Aerodrome, New Delhi, on arrival. Left to right: Mr. Keith Roy, Deputy Secretary, Finance Ministry; Mr. B. K. Nehru, Joint Secretary, Finance Ministry; Mr. A. T. K. Grant, Leader of the Mission; Miss Bevan; Mr. I. A. H. More and Mr. G. Davey.

DEEP BORING METHODS TO BE TRIED IN GUJERAT

Other Methods Tried So Far To Strike Potable Water Fail

BOMBAY, Saturday. THE FRANTIC EFFORTS MADE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY TO STRIKE POTABLE WATER IN THE FAMINE-STRIKEN TRACTS OF GUJERAT, HAVE SO FAR "NOT BORNE FRUIT" AND SO FAR NO "SWEET WATER" HAD BEEN STRUCK ANYWHERE, SAID MR. MORARJI DESAI, HOME AND REVENUE MINISTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, TO THE PRESS, THIS MORNING.

All the wells that had been dug so far had not yielded any water that could be used either for drinking or irrigation.

It was now suggested that deep-bore wells may yield potable water and this question was engaging Government's attention.

BORING MACHINES ORDERED

Boring machinery for this purpose had been ordered by a private individual, costing Rs. 1½ lakhs, from abroad. It was expected to arrive by the end of March. This machine could bore wells 1500 feet deep. It would be placed at Government's disposal by the owner.

Upto now there was only one such machine in the province.

Government were, therefore, doing their best by supplying water in tankers. This water was strictly rationed. About 40 to 50 villages in the Bhil area and Viramgam where there was not a drop of water available, came under this rationing arrangement and were benefited.

Government had time and again asked the people of these villages to go over to other villages where water was available, but it was of no avail.

There was, however, migration of cattle to areas where fodder and water could be had. For this purpose, Government had provided the necessary funds by granting Tagavi loans.

Three and a half trains, were daily rushing food and fodder to the affected areas and Government were attempting to further increase the number of trains.

The suggestion that all other railway traffic should be suspended in order to provide wagons for relief work, said the Minister, was not practicable, as passenger trains could not be utilised for the purpose.

The Minister stated there were no deaths due to starvation, as Government had had started relief works in the affected areas and foodgrains were rationed. Besides, dates, dry-fish and groundnuts which formed a supplementary diet were distributed in addition to vitamin tablets and skimmed milk powder.

Those who could not work were given doles.

The argument that the wage of

10 as. maximum and 7 as. minimum per adult was too low was refuted by Government on the ground that the weekly income of each adult engaged, on famine work, was Rs. 2-12-0, whereas the money spent by the head of a family of five on rations which were supplied at special cheap rates by Government to the people of these parts, is about Rs. 2-4-0. Every adult was given work and children too were employed.

Five thousand tons of groundnuts had been purchased to be supplied to the people in the famine-stricken villages and four ounces of dates were already being distributed to each person.

Ten crore pounds of grass is being rushed to the famine tracts to save starving cattle.

The Government have also allotted 35 boring machines (ordinary) to the scarcity districts and pumping plants in furtherance of Government's irrigation scheme are being installed at a cost of Rs. 9,16,000 on 15 sites by the banks of the Sabarmati, Narmada and Tapi rivers.

For cattle relief Government have started mass cattle feeding centres and fodder depots in several areas. Each cattlehead received 6 lbs. of hay and 2 lbs. of concentrates, per feed.

RELIEF TO REFUGEE WOMEN

Bombay Government Sets Up Separate Section

A separate Women's Section of the Relief and Rehabilitation Department has been set up by the Government of Bombay for organising relief for refugee women and children in the camps and elsewhere in the Province. This section will also take measures to rehabilitate refugee women, particularly unattached women, and children and look after the administration of Nari Seva Sadan at Kurla, a suburb of Bombay.

The Women's Section will be given maximum latitude in initiating and executing schemes, subject to general supervision and financial and budgetary control of the Government.

The Government has appointed an

SCANDAL IN JAPAN

Soviet Papers Comment

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Trade Union newspaper, "Tand", commenting today on reports of the arrest of a Democrat-Liberal member of the Japanese Diet and interrogation of 20 others said "in Tokyo, every day begins with the latest parliamentary scandal."

"If the exposures continue at the same pace, by the end of winter the meetings of the Party's Parliamentary group will have to be held in prison", the newspaper said.

"Out of 262 Parliamentary Deputies of Premier Yoshida's majority party, 39 are already under investigation."

"Both a spokesman for General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander, and Premier Yoshida are reported to have stated that the party will remain in power for at least 4 years. Wide circles have disgraced themselves chiefly in the sphere of buying votes."

"It is now clear by what means the Democrat-Liberal Party stole into Parliament."

BRITISH AID TO FAMINE-STRIKEN ARABS

LONDON, Feb. 4 (PTI-Reuter): The British Air Ministry announced tonight that its new "airlift" to help 80,000 Arabs facing famine because of crop failure at Hadhramaut in Southern Arabia, began today.

A Dakota took off from Riyen, 325 miles east of Aden, early this morning, and dropped 20 sacks of grain and six containers of dates in the dried up water courses near the famine-ridden town of Amdin.

The commanding officer of "Operation Hadhramaut" hopes to carry out three sorties a day with a fleet of Dakotas.

The operation is being carried out by the Royal Air Force at the urgent request of the Governor of the Aden Protectorate, Sir Reginald Champion.

KARACHI, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): The British Overseas Trade Minister Mr. Arthur Bottomley, is expected to arrive in Karachi from London on Saturday to hold trade talks with the Pakistan Government.

Executive Committee, consisting of the following seven honorary members, to perform the functions of the Women's Section under the general supervision and control of the Director of Relief and Rehabilitation: Lady R. P. Masani, Miss Jethi Sipahimalani, Mrs. Kikiben Lalwani, Mrs. Jayashree Rajjee, Mrs. M. Lam, Mrs. Lila Phadke and Mrs. Sushila Morarij.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee will be elected by the Committee from amongst its members.

Abdul Quayum's Threat To India

"KASHMIR WILL FIGHT IF PLEBISCITE IS DELAYED"

PESHAWAR, Feb. 5, (U.P.I.): The Premier of North-West Frontier Province, Khan Abdul Quayum Khan declared that if the forthcoming plebiscite is delayed or if any impediment was put in the way of fair and free plebiscite, people of Kashmir would not hesitate to resume the fight to its logical conclusion.

Mr. Abdul Quayum and Mian Jaffar Shah, Education Minister of the Frontier Province, returned to Peshawar yesterday after an extensive tour of the "Azad Kashmir" territory, where they distributed warm clothings and eleven thousand packets of tea to the Kashmiris.

He was convinced, the Premier said, that just as the Kashmiris had proved their mettle by successfully fighting the Indian Army, so they would come out in flying colours during the plebiscite and achieve their freedom.

Mian Jaffar Shah said that the coming plebiscite afforded a golden opportunity for the Kashmiris which, if missed, would result in their abject slavery under Indian Government.

RHODES ARMISTICE TALKS

Gap Between Viewpoints Slightly Narrowed

RHODES, Feb. 5, (PTI-Reuter):—Dr. Ralph Bunche, Acting Mediator, said last night that yesterday's informal armistice talks between the Jews and Egyptians here "have slightly narrowed the gap between the two viewpoints".

Usually reliable sources added, however, that the two parties adhered in principle in their opposing views on the armistice lines through the 15-minute conference. The Acting Mediator said the meeting was "very cordial". The rate of progress in the talks generally seems to dispel hopes that a formal agreement will be signed this weekend.

The Commission discussed the demilitarisation of Jerusalem, among other topics. These sources added that the Commission felt the Israeli decision this week to end military Governorship and place the city on the same footing as other cities in Israel was "prejudicial" to the city's future, which is now being decided by the commission. Effect of the decision would be to change the status of Jerusalem from "Israel occupied territory" to part of the State of Israel.

There was still no official news here of any reply to Dr. Bunche's "blanket" invitation to the Arab League states—Transjordan, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the Lebanon, and Yemen to join the Rhodes talks.

CENTRE TO TAKE OVER BHOPAL ADMINISTRATION ?

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 5. Indian State of Bhopal is likely to become centrally administered area of Government of India, private advices reaching here from New Delhi indicate. This interim step is likely to be taken in view of differences between the Nawab and the people of Bhopal State, former agreeing to merge his State in neighbouring Central Provinces while people demanding its integration in Malwa Union.

Meanwhile reports of growing dissatisfaction among people of Bhopal State are reaching here, over Nawab's failure to release '00 and odd political prisoners in the State who were taken into custody in connection with the merger movement which was called off last week, on the advice of the Indian Government.

Anti-merger group led by Chaturmarayan Malviya is determined on their stand and secret parleys are reported to be going on among workers of this group with a view to organise some sort of movement against merger or integration of Bhopal State in any other territory.

KARACHI, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): The Government of Pakistan are considering a proposal to appoint seamen's welfare officers in some of the important ports of the world. Two such officers have been appointed at London and Liverpool.



Sir C. V. Raman was presented with an address by the Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association at the Sunderbai Hall, on Friday.

1,000 ARRESTED IN IRAQ TO SUPPLY POLAND DATES AND BARLEY

Roundup Of Former Wartime Resistance Leaders

WARSAW, Feb. 5, (Reuter): Secret police have smashed a plot to assassinate leading members of the Polish Government, an official announcement said today.

A roundup of former members of the Polish war-time resistance movement followed discovery of a conspiracy last month, it was stated.

SCORES ARRESTED
Arrests were continuing, "to do away with the remnants of the criminal band".

The announcement said that "some scores" were arrested, but according to unofficial estimates several hundred were seized by police in Warsaw, and over the whole country arrests totalled more than 1,000.

Search in the dwellings of members of the former "Home Army"—war-time Polish underground—was said to have resulted in discovery of arms and large quantities of explosives, detonators and cartridges.

Police agents also found two military-type radio transmitters and a large amount of money in gold and notes, it was stated.

FORMER ARMY OFFICERS
Col. Victor Grosz, Government spokesman, identified those arrested as mainly former officers of the A. K. or Home Army.

The A. K. was founded by Gen. Sikorski, who was killed in a British plane crash in the Mediterranean in 1942.

It was directed from London by the Polish Emigré Government, remaining distinct from the left wing people's army.

Truman Expresses Regrets To Shah Of Iran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, (U.P.A.): President Truman today expressed regrets at the attempted assassination of Iran's Shah.

The State Department announced that Truman sent a message to the Shah saying that "I am deeply distressed at the information received from the American Embassy at Tehran that an attack had been made on Your Majesty. I am, however, pleased to learn that later reports on your condition are reassuring. The people of the United States join me in wishing you a speedy recovery."

Fort William Open To Public

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): For the first time in its long life of 176 years, the Fort William in Calcutta was today made accessible to the public.

The army authorities threw open the gates of the Fort to visitors to mark the beginning of the Armed Forces Welfare Week in the city.

Standing Finance Committee

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5, (U. P. I.): A meeting of the Standing Finance Committee will be held on Saturday, February 12, at 10-0 a.m. in Committee Room No. 50, Council House, New Delhi. Dr. John Matthai, will preside.

Trade Talks In Delhi Conclude

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (API)—The Iraqi trade delegation today concluded its discussions with the Government of India.

The main subject of the discussions was the promotion of date-trade from Iraq, which had recently received a setback owing to transport difficulties.

They also discussed another matter related to the supply from India of various commodities, such as jute goods, tea and cotton textiles.

It is understood the Government of India have agreed to make certain allocations for Iraq of these commodities. In return the Iraqi delegation has assured India that in view of India's food position, surpluses of barley in Iraq would be made available to this country.

The Iraqi and Afghan Trade delegations will be entertained tomorrow at a dinner by the Commerce Minister Mr. K. C. Neogy. Talks with the Afghan delegation are continuing.

REDS CROSS LOWER YANGTSE

NANKING, Feb. 5 (PTI-Reuter)—Several thousand Communists have crossed the lower Yangtse and established a bastion in mountain zone more than 100 miles west of Shanghai. General Ting Chin-Pan, Governor of Kiangsu, declared today. They crossed in border regions of Anhwei and Kiangsu, he said. In a speech at Chik-kiang, Government strong point on the river the General urged Kiangsu militia forces to defend the south bank of the lower Yangtse against increasing Communist guerrilla activities.

He said that the Government had thirteen armies, several warships, and artillery fortifications along the Yangtse to resist any large-scale crossing.

NO SEPARATE PEACE
Appealing for militia support to deal with guerrillas behind the lines in the Nanking-Shanghai area, he said the Nationalist forces would not follow the example of General Fu Tso-Yi, Peiping commander, and agree to a regional peace.

Gadgil's Call To India's Youth

BARODA, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power told a students gathering here that the younger generation must make the fullest use of the vast potentialities for development that India offered at present and which the achievement of freedom had made possible.

The older generation had done its job of bringing freedom to the country, he said, and it remained for the youth of the country to utilise the ready-made opportunities presented to them in the vast resources in power, mineral and material which the country offered.

Patiala Ministers For Delhi

PATIALA, Feb. 5, (A. P. I.): All the Ministers of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Interim Ministry left for Delhi today on receipt of an urgent call from the States Ministry, Government of India.

People IN THE NEWS

B. G. KHER

MIRAJ, Feb. 5, (U.P.I.): Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, was accorded a warm reception at Miraj last night on his arrival here. He was garlanded by Presidents of the Miraj Taluka Congress Committee, Miraj City Municipality and Miraj Merchants Association.

Speaking on the occasion the Premier of Bombay referred to the question of reconstruction of districts and talukas and said "Now that Kolhapur has merged, the question of the reorganisation of the districts and talukas will have to be considered afresh. The proposed scheme of the Government is now likely to undergo considerable changes".

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Feb. 5.

The Governor visited the Sir Hurkondas Nurrotamdas Hospital, New Charni Road, where he was received by the Hon. Mr. Justice M. Desai and Mr. D. H. Vora.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fairhall came to lunch.

★

G. D. TAPASE

Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Industries, Fisheries and Backward Classes, will leave Bombay, on a tour of Kaira and Surat Districts, on Tuesday, February 8, by Gujarat Mail.

On February 9, he will visit Dakor and Anand, in Kaira District and on February 10 and 11, Vedchi, Bardoli, Titva and Madhi Ashram, in Surat District.

The Minister will return to Bombay on Saturday, February 12 by Ahmedabad Passenger.

★

ADMIRAL PARRY

BANGALORE, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): Vice-Admiral Parry, Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Indian Navy, will arrive in Mysore on February 7 to inspect the three hundred-acre site offered by Mysore near Krishnarajasagar reservoir for the location of the Navy training centre.

★

K. M. CARIAPPA

MADRAS, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): Gen. K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army, arrived here this evening by special plane from Delhi by way of Hyderabad.

★

KALA VENKATA RAO

MADRAS, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the Congress, it is understood, is likely to be elected to the Constituent Assembly from Madras in the vacancy caused by the resignation of B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao's was the only nomination filed today, the last day fixed for the receipt of nominations and it will be scrutinised on February 8.

★

SARDAR BUDH SINGH

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): Sardar Budh Singh, President, Malayan Indian Congress, has arrived in Calcutta on his way to Malaya. He will leave for Malaya on February 8.

★

GADGIL IN BARODA

BARODA, February 5, (API): Mr. N.V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India, arrived here this morning from Delhi on a two-day non-official visit. Mr. Gadgil who is to preside over the diamond jubilee celebrations of the Anyonya Sahayakari Mandali (Mutual Co-operative Society) this evening, is expected to leave Baroda on 7th February.

UNCIP VISITING DELHI ON THURSDAY

KARACHI, Feb. 5 (API)—Dr. Alfred Lozano (Colombia), member of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, said today that he and his colleagues would probably stay here until Thursday when they expect to fly to Delhi.

The four members of the Commission, who arrived yesterday from Lake Success, are here to negotiate settlement of the dispute between India and Pakistan over Kashmir.

"We had a meeting this morning", Dr. Lozano said, "but we only discussed our programme tentatively".

"We can make no definite plans until our Military Advisor, General Del Voie has presented his report".

General Del Voie is expected to fly here this evening from Pakistan Army Headquarters at Rawalpindi.

1,000 Indian Nationals Trapped In Smoke-Filled Insein

ALL-OUT EFFORTS TO RESCUE STRANDED VICTIMS

War On Egyptian Terrorists

POLICE UNEARTH DYNAMITE IN LAUNDRY BASKET

CAIRO, Feb. 5. (P.T.I. Reuter): Egyptian police found 4,000 sticks of gelignite and large quantities of dynamite in a laundry basket when they raided houses in Cairo in an effort to stamp out terrorism, it was learned here today.

The basket was found in the home of an Egyptian Engineer who was a member of the extreme Nationalist Misr El Fatat Party. The police arrested him and searched the houses of other members of the party. It was stated that enough pamphlets and documents to fill seven suit cases had been found.

The Engineer, who will be tried before a Military Court on a charge of illegally possessing explosives, is liable to death penalty if found guilty.

Misr El Fatat is an extreme nationalist organisation led by a lawyer, Ahmed Hussein.

Perik Azia El Masri Pasha, President of the party, was recently arrested allegedly for plotting to overthrow the present regime.

Burma Plans Pincer Movements Against Karen Insurgents

RANGOON, Feb. 5. (P.T.I. Reuter) Indians trapped in the smoke-filled town of Insein, where fighting has been going since Monday between Burmese troops and Karens, were believed to number about one thousand.

The Indian Embassy here was making efforts to rescue them and it was understood the Burmese Government was providing launches to effect evacuation by river as all road and rail traffic remains blocked between Rangoon and the scene of the fighting, ten miles to the north Government artillery shelled the Karen positions.

The British and Pakistan Governments are making similar efforts to aid their nationals but their problem is smaller as the British number only 27 and the Pakistanis about fifty.

An Indian Embassy spokesman said today arrangements had been made to accommodate the large number of Indian refugees now pouring into Rangoon from the interior.

In addition to continued fighting at Insein, it is reported that in Central Burma the Karens have advanced southwards from their stronghold at Toungoo, 175 miles north of the capital.

The Government's problems have been increased by strike threats issued by employees of the State.

SARDAR PATEL AND RAJAJI IN LIGHTER MOOD



H. E. Shri C. Rajagopalachari, India's Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Namagiri, reception recently with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Governor-General and Miss Maniben Patel, at a reception recently.

"Strikes Would Spell Disaster To India"

PT. NEHRU WARNS AGAINST STIRRING CALL TO PEOPLE TO MAKE COUNTRY STRONG & GREAT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (U.P.I.): A stirring call to the people of India to join hands in a co-operative concerted effort to make their country great and strong was given by the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a village conference held at Narela, about 15 miles from Delhi, this evening.

The Prime Minister appealed to the workers in factories and farms and in railways, postal and other departments of the Government to desist from resorting to strikes and to increase the production of the country on which alone the prosperity of India depended.

About 15,000 ill-clad villagers, many of whom had travelled more than 25 miles to attend the conference, heard their Prime Minister with rapt attention despite almost continuous drizzling during the course of his 50-minute speech.

Assuring the villagers that he would do his best to meet the demands made by them in their welcome address, Pandit Nehru exhorted them to consider their local problems in context of other bigger and more intricate problems with which they were faced. He deprecated the tendency of the people to press for more and more demands and to neglect their relative duties.

GREAT FUTURE

Continuing Pandit Nehru visualized a great and promising future of India provided, he said, all sections of people co-operated with the Government in its nation-building activities and strove for increasing the production of national wealth. India did not lack in potential wealth but the only problem was to utilize properly its vast material resources, he declared.

TALK OF STRIKES

Referring to the talk of strikes on the part of the workers, Pandit Nehru

SNOW FALL IN SIMLA EXCEEDS ONE FOOT

SIMLA, Feb. 5. (A.P.I.): Snow which started falling early yesterday morning continued today excepting for a few occasional breaks. Total snowfall recorded this morning exceeded one foot. Kufri and Prag, situated at an altitude of 8,000 feet, registered over two and a half feet of snow. The motor road to Narkanda has been blocked. The temperature today dropped five degrees below the freezing point.

YEAR'S FIRST SNOWFALL

DARJEELING, Feb. 5. (A.P.I.): Darjeeling town proper, is having a fairly heavy snow fall since noon today, this being the first snowfall of the year. It is also drizzling since last night and the sky is still clouded.

ANOTHER SNOWFALL IN MUSSORIE

MUSSORIE, Feb. 5. (A.P.I.): Mussoorie received another snowfall last night, the surrounding hills received heavier fall. The snow fall was preceded by a severe hailstorm. The electric mains and telegraph lines have been dislocated.

DECREE ISSUED TO PREVENT STRIKES

In an effort to prevent the threatened general strike, a decree was issued today providing that workers absenting themselves from essential services—posts, telegraphs, railways, electricity and water—can receive up to three years imprisonment.

The water supply to Rangoon City was cut today for the third time in three months. An official announcement said rebels had interfered with the supply system at the main reservoir at Gyobu, 50 miles north of the capital.

World Can Look Forward For Increased Food Supplies

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 5 (P.T.I. Reuter): Last year's harvests were the best the world has had since the war and millions of people can look forward to increased food supplies, according to a United Nations survey of economic changes in 1948.

The survey was prepared by the United Nations Economic Department and covered nearly all the countries of the world excluding Russia.

STATE CONGRESS DEADLOCK SOLVED

Rivals Accept Sardar's Advice

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5. (A.P.I.): The rival groups within the Hyderabad State Congress have made up their difference and have agreed to work united.

Swami Ramananda Tirth and Mr. Janardanao Desai, leaders of the two groups met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel a number of times and sought his help to iron out differences within the Hyderabad State Congress. The talks ended in success.

The two Hyderabad leaders issued a joint statement declaring that henceforward they would all work under a single organisation the Hyderabad State Congress under the leadership of Swami Ramananda Tirth. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is expected to visit Hyderabad in the last week of February.

WILL ABIDE BY SARDAR'S GUIDANCE

Swami Ramananda Tirth and Mr. Janardanao Desai in a joint statement said: "We are happy to announce that a complete understanding has been reached between the workers of the Hyderabad State Congress. Mutual consultations have disclosed the complete identity of views on the programme and objectives of the Congress."

In another statement the Hyderabad leaders said:— (A) There will henceforth be a single organisation called the 'Hyderabad State Congress' under the leadership of Swami Ramananda Tirth, issued by Sjt. Janardanao Desai shall be incorporated in the Hyderabad State Congress membership.

(C) For future enrolment, a common agreed form shall be devised and the rules for distribution etc. shall be settled by mutual consultation. (D) We shall settle the composition of the Working Committee by mutual consultation failing which we shall abide by such advice as Sardar Patel may give us on the occasion of his visit to the State.

RAZVI'S HEALTH

POONA, Feb. 5. (A.P.I.): A southern Command Communique issued today on the health of Syed Kasim Razvi says: "Kasim Razvi has had a slight recurrence of the disease from which he is suffering (acute appendicitis) with a rise in temperature and increased local tenderness. The patient still refuses to be operated upon."

NIZAM'S PERSONAL ESTATE TO BE TAKEN OVER

Compensation To Be In Shape Of Increase In Privy Purse

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Feb. 5. (A.P.I.): The Nizam of Hyderabad's personal estate, known as the Sarf-i-Khas, perhaps one of the highest estates owned by an individual in the world, will shortly be taken over by the Hyderabad administration, as a prelude to far reaching land reforms, it is learnt here today.

The Sarf-i-Khas, lands, consisting of 2,000 villages comprising about 7,000 square miles. The revenue from these lands is estimated at between rupees 25 crores and 3 crores. The bulk of this goes to the Nizam's private purse, as the areas under Sarf-i-Khas are most backward with few schools and hospitals and without any social or civic service worth mentioning.

OBJECT OF TAKING OVER

The taking over of Sarf-i-Khas will remove a number of administrative difficulties. Such difficulties have been encountered especially in the recent months in the intensive drive against Communists, who find these pockets a safe place to take refuge in form the surrounding areas where the administrative grip is tighter. The Sarf-i-Khas pockets, though only few in the Nalgonda and Warangal districts, have been a source of some trouble, and direct administration of these areas will deny the Communists their last foothold in the districts.

COMPENSATION

As a compensation for taking away Sarf-i-Khas, it is understood the privy purse of the Nizam will be increased from Rs. 50 lakhs at present to Rs. 100 lakhs. Talks in Cabinet level are being held to pass the Nizam a consolidated privy

Royal Indian Navy To Develop Task Force

TEN-YEAR EXPANSION PLAN TO INCLUDE SUBMARINES

Dominion Will Be Ready For Major Operation, Says Parry

MADRAS, Feb. 5. (A.P.I.): Royal Indian Navy Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry said here today that "A Navy capable of taking part in any major operations" is the India Government's target of naval expansion.

As an immediate step towards this target, the navy intended to develop itself into what in effect will be a "Naval Task Force" he said, consisting of carriers, cruisers and a number of destroyers.

SUBMARINE SERVICE

Addressing a press conference here, the Royal Indian Navy Chief said that the first thing they wanted to do was to have an air component of the R.I.N. A submarine service was also provided for in the programme of expansion, but this would come later. At the moment we cannot afford it both financially and owing to lack of trained personnel, he explained.

Detailed plans for this air complement were being worked out at Naval Headquarters now and Captain Ronald an experienced Royal Navy aviator was in charge of this, Admiral Parry added. For the Naval task force, three destroyers were being secured and they would be in Indian waters by October this year.

AIR ARM FOR NAVY

ADMIRAL PARRY SAID "UPTILL NOW THE R.I.N. WAS MAINLY A LOCAL DEFENCE NAVY AND ITS JOB WAS TO DEFEND THE COASTAL AREAS AND ITS SHIPPING. IT HAD NEVER BEEN CAPABLE OF TAKING PART IN ANY MAJOR OPERATIONS OF NAVAL WARFARE. AS PART OF THE NAVAL WARFARE HAD ALWAYS BEEN CARRIED OUT BY THE ROYAL NAVY BUT NOW THAT INDIA IS INDEPENDENT, THE GOVERNMENT WISH TO HAVE

A NAVY CAPABLE OF TAKING PART IN MAJOR OPERATIONS AND HAVE ACCORDINGLY APPROVED THE "NAVAL AIR ARM" AS NO NAVY COULD BE CALLED COMPLETE WITHOUT ITS FLYING COMPONENT.

Admiral Parry said he had the approval for a 10-year development programme but how quick the programme would be put into effect would depend upon how much money was likely to be placed at the Navy's disposal during the coming years. "If funds are not available, of course, we have to go slow." The Defence Committee of the Government also wanted a balanced plan for the development of all the three forces—Army, Navy and Air Force, he added.

INDIANISATION OF NAVY

Asked as to when he expected the Indianisation of the Navy to be complete, he said: "It is a political question." Nevertheless, the Naval Headquarters in Delhi was now being reorganised, he said, and an Indian Naval Commander-in-Chief was not a distant possibility. Answering further questions, the Admiral said that the personnel selected for the Fleet Air Arm might possibly be trained in India itself. We hope to do everything in India except the landing on carriers. This may have to be given in U.K."

NAVAL COLLEGE

The development plan also provided for the establishment of a Naval College for India. This would undertake the training of personnel in tactics, strategy, staff duties, engineering and marine work, he said.

Winding up the conference, Admiral Parry referred to the naval potential of the country and the use it could be put to in future. He said: "I am sure there is a bright future for the Indian Navy. I know that Indians were very good sailors and were operating in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal before Europeans ever dreamt of leaving the coasts of their countries. Unfortunately, I think, during the years of European occupation, Indians have lost their sea sense and therefore there is not the same knowledge of sea affairs as we have in the United Kingdom. India is now independent and intend to develop her own trade and contacts with other countries. She must have more and more ships."

PAIGAH ESTATES

Paigah estates, covering about 3,000 square miles, to relatives of the Nizams, who were under obligation to supply troops to the ruler in times of war. Jagirs and Samasthanams, comprising 23,000 square miles, are small chiefdoms, who pay some consolidated revenue, usually very small, to the ruler.

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REVISED BUDGET

It is stated that the revised budget of the State, which is expected to be announced shortly, is drawn up on the basis of most of these territories coming under direct administration.

LEFT WING TUDEH PARTY DISSOLVED

Sequel To Attempt On Persian Ruler's Life

ASSAILANT, MOBBED BY CROWD, DIES IN HOSPITAL

TEHERAN, Feb. 5. (P.T.I. Reuter): The Persian Government today dissolved the Extreme left wing Tudeh Party, a member of which, Fakhr Rai, yesterday shot and wounded the Shah.

News of the Government's decision was disclosed in Parliament as an official statement announced the death of the Shah's assailant from injuries received "At the hands of the crowd and of the military police".

Three Tudeh leaders were arrested last night it was announced. Two newspaper editors and a religious leader Abdul Hassan Kashani, were taken into custody early today.

Names of the arrested Tudeh leaders were given as Yazdi, Mr. Radmanesh and Dr. Keshavarz.

MARTIAL LAW AND CURFEW Further arrest were expected. Martial law and curfew have been proclaimed.

Dr. Ahmad Eghbal, Health Minister reporting to Parliament the decision to dissolve the Tudeh Party, read extracts from a diary which he said police had found among property of the dead man, a newspaper photographer.

These, while praising the Tudeh Party as the "only progressive and advanced" one in Persia, said nobody and no party had induced Fakhr Rai to shoot the Shah.

"This was exclusively my own responsibility and initiative" the diary said.

Another extract said the Tudeh Party had the backing of the Russians but condemned "some bad elements

in it accepting foreign guidance." Tudeh, the "party of the masses", took root soon after the end of the war, especially in the northern provinces garrisoned by Russians.

After the Allies left Persia, it shifted its activities to the capital where it was responsible for many demonstrations.

Just over a year ago the party split in two, the breakaway section, whose leaders were known for their Soviet sympathies, calling itself the Socialist Tudeh Party.

FIRE AT SHAH

An official statement last night said shots were fired at 29-year-old Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi at close range, slightly injuring him in the lip and back. The incident occurred in the Tehran University Hall, which the Shah was visiting to distribute prizes during the fifteenth anniversary celebrations.

The Shah was shaking hands with officials on the platform at the time after receiving First Aid in hospital he returned to the Royal Palace.

A crowd afterwards attacked Fakhr Rai, who was taken to hospital seriously injured.

PLIGHT OF REFUGEE INDIANS IN DURBAN

DURBAN, Feb. 5 (U.P.I.): Refugee Indians, whose homes were completely looted during the recent riots in Durban, are still going without assistance from the Natal District Relief Fund either in the form of food or clothing.

The Fund is administered by a Special Committee set up by the Durban City Council, on which various interests, such as the European Chamber of Commerce and Industries and other organisations, are fully represented. The only people who go unrepresented on the Committee are those for whose relief the Fund has been initiated.

Repatriation Of Indians Stressed

DURBAN, Feb. 5. (U.P.I.): In a circular addressed to all candidates for the forthcoming Provincial Council Elections, the Nationalist-sponsored South African Protection Movement, which is carrying on a boycott campaign against the Indians, has threatened to withdraw the support of its members unless the candidates are prepared to sign an undertaking to the effect that they would pledge themselves to securing the repatriation of Indians.

"Jai Hind" Causes Trouble

CALCUTTA, Feb. 5 (A.P.I.):—Forced erasing of the words "Jai Hind" scribbled on a wall led to an affray in Naratungun area (Dacca district) on Wednesday resulting in assault injuries to several persons including a 70-year-old lawyer reported here today.

Armed pickets were later posted in the area, the reports added. The trouble, according to these reports, started when certain people took exception to the writing and forced a small boy of the locality to erase it.

STOP UNHEALTHY RIVALRIES

Chanda's Call At Opening Of Fine Art Exhibition At C. J. Hall

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Declaring open the Annual Fine Art Exhibition of the Art Society of India at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall this evening, Mr. Anil K. Chanda, Principal of the Viswabharati, pleaded for better understanding and co-operation among the various art societies in the country and urged them to work unitedly towards the common ideals of Art.

Mr. Chanda deplored "levelling of contemporary Art" and said that the different art institutions "should not be so exclusive and contradictory". Obviously referring to the controversies between the "Bengal School" and the "Bombay School" of painting, Mr. Chanda observed that the "milk and water art" of Calcutta and Santiniketan and the "tough meat art" of Bombay had each its value and significance and it was wrong to have unhealthy rivalries among artists.

ADVICE TO ARTISTS

Mr. Chanda concluded by saying that the artist had a great role to play in free India and hoped that Indian Art would flourish irrespective of patronage from wealthy individuals. He warned artists against "selling themselves" to rich patrons, and added that starvation was better than servitude.

The Exhibition comprised of over 400 paintings and few pieces of sculpture. The Patel Trophy and the Society's cash prize for the best exhibit were awarded to Mr. K. H. Ara for his painting in oil, "Sunshine". The prizes were given by Mrs. Ramee Chanda, reputed artist of Santiniketan.

Mr. Ambekar, President of the Society earlier, welcomed the President and guests.

Forces Week Exhibition Opened In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Declaring open the Forces Week Exhibition and Fun Fair at Azad Maidan this evening, Lt. General Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinghi, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, expressed the hope that the Week would bring the armed forces and the people closer and help to increase the prestige which the country's soldiers, sailors and airmen had already gained in the eyes of the world.

He said that the Show would aid the common people in comprehending the nature of the soldier's life and the weapons he was wielding in defence of his country.

Large crowds eagerly interested themselves in the various exhibits which included bombs, air cameras, tanks, several types of guns, radar, anti-submarine and high speed signalling equipment.

A Welfare Centre organised by the wives of members of the Armed Forces sold a large number of articles made by patients in military hospitals.

Films of the battle in Kashmir were shown at an open air theatre. Powerful searchlights criss-crossed the skies.

Gandhi Memorial Fund

BOMBAY, Feb. 5, (U. P. I.): The date of collections for the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund is likely to be extended upto April 30, 1949, it is learnt.

Stop Press

CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY PURGED
PRAGUE, Feb. 5 (PTI-Reuters): The Czechoslovak Communist newspaper "Rude Pravo" today said that the Czechoslovak army had been "purged without mercy" and "reactionaries" had been eliminated.

"RED" INSURGENTS JOIN KARENS
RANGOON, Feb. 5 (PTI-Reuters): Communist insurgents have joined the Karen rebels who are fighting against Government forces 10 miles of Pegu, on the Rangoon-Mandalay Railway, it was officially announced today. They were offering "stiff resistance", the announcement said.

ACHESON CONFERS WITH ISRAELI AND EGYPTIAN REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (PTI-Reuters): Mr. Dean Acheson, United States Secretary of State, had separate early morning conference today with Mr. Eliahu Epstein, the Israeli representative and Mohammed Kamel Abdel Rahim, the Egyptian Ambassador. No details of the conference were disclosed officially.

CONGRESS & SCHEDULED CASTES GROUPS IN CORPORATION TO CO-OPERATE

Patil-Ambedkar Talks Lead To Understanding

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee would not set up any candidate to contest the Municipal bye-election from Mazagaon Ward 19, since an understanding was arrived at with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, leader of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation, declared Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. at an urgent meeting of the Committee held this evening.

Mr. Patil referred, however, to a statement issued on behalf of the Socialist Party of Bombay, which alleged that the Socialist Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation was working in co-operation with the Scheduled Castes Group and, hence, the Socialist Party had decided not to contest the bye-election and to support the Scheduled Castes Federation candidate.

Mr. Patil said that this statement by the Socialist Party was intended to mislead both Congressmen and members of the Scheduled Castes Federation, and was a deliberate attempt to create mischief and misunderstanding. But, Mr. Patil added, it had wider implications and would have far-reaching repercussions all over the country.

Mr. Patil explained that Dr. Ambedkar, who was a member of the Indian Union Cabinet and who was the Leader of the Scheduled Castes Federation had assured him just after the Municipal elections last year that the Scheduled Castes Federation group in the Corporation would work wholeheartedly in co-operation with the Congress party. No conditions were attached to this assurance and Mr. Patil offered the members of that group a number of seats on various committees of the Corporation.

Mr. Patil then told the Committee that on several occasions in the Corporation debates and voting, the members of the Scheduled Castes Federation had openly violated this mandate of their leader and had even actively supported the opposition. All these issues were discussed by Mr. Patil with Dr. Ambedkar, when he

was in Delhi this week and Mr. Patil wanted from Dr. Ambedkar a clear statement whether the Scheduled Castes Federation was working in co-operation with the Congress or in opposition.

Mr. Patil said that Dr. Ambedkar assured him over and again that the Scheduled Castes Federation all over the country would work in "friendly co-operation with the Congress." Dr. Ambedkar also assured Mr. Patil that he would be sending a telegram to this effect to the members of the Scheduled Castes Federation group in the Corporation and a mandate that they should all support the Congress Party.

Mr. Patil said that he had returned to Bombay only yesterday from Delhi with this assurance of Dr. Ambedkar and to announce the decision of the B. P. C. C. not to contest the forthcoming municipal bye-election. But, he added, in view of the Socialist Party's statement certain matters had to be clarified. He was shortly meeting Mr. Baburao Gaekwar, a prominent leader of the Scheduled Castes Federation, at Dr. Ambedkar's suggestion. Meanwhile, the decision of the Congress not to contest the bye-election still stood, he announced.

Mr. Patil said that this was not a matter to be settled on the issue of contesting a single municipal bye-election in this city, but had raised very important issues with wider implications. He had already met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Delhi and had acquainted him with the situation. He had also met Mr. N. V. Gadgil, who had talks with Dr. Ambedkar on this matter. Thus, the position was rather delicate and he would keep informed the B. P. C. C. of all further developments, Mr. Patil added.

Earlier, the Committee adopted condolence resolutions over the passing away of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, a prominent Congress leader from Tamilnad all members standing in silence for two minutes.

BEHAVIOUR OF MOLECULES

Existing Theories May Change, Hints Raman

BOMBAY, Feb. 5 (A.P.I.): Sir C. V. Raman, well-known Indian scientist and Nobel Prize winner, who concluded today a series of six lectures on the "Scattering of light by liquids and solids", at the Royal Institute of Science, said that the study of diffusion of light by solids and liquids in general and crystals in particular held out very great hopes of discovering something very fundamental regarding the structure and properties of matter.

Besides, it would give valuable information on the nature of molecular vibrations and that of radiation.

Sir C. V. Raman in his lecture said that he would continue further his research on diamonds and crystals, confident of unearthing more interesting facts about the behaviour of molecules in complex systems and compounds. He hinted at the possibility of revising some of the existing theories in physics and chemistry.

Referring to the research carried on at the Bangalore Institute of Science by him and his collaborators, Dr. Raman said that the team had contributed more than two hundred papers on diamond and crystal research, and expected to publish more in the near future. He had in mind many more important and interesting problems to tackle, but he could not undertake the work at present for want of equipment and laboratory. He was starting his institute at Bangalore soon and hoped to continue with vigour his studies.

During his discourses here, Dr. Raman suggested to the research workers of Bombay many problems in the field of spectroscopy, molecular vibrations and scattering of light by materials.

Dr. Raman visited the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the School of Chemical Technology of the Bombay University, during his stay here. The diamond merchants of Bombay met him today and sought his guidance in solving many technical problems of their trade.

Dr. Raman is leaving tomorrow by air for Bangalore.

FINAL DECISION ON POSTAL STRIKE

Union Spokesman To Meet During Month End

BOMBAY, Saturday. Representatives of the All-India Union of Posts and Telegraph workers will assemble in the last week of February to take a final decision on the strike issue. The strike is scheduled to start on March 9 if there is no agreement between Government and the Union by then.

Making this announcement at a press conference, Mr. K. S. Pitkar, President of the Union of Posts and Telegraph Workers (Bombay Branch) added that the Union was ready for a compromise and would change their decision for a strike if Government accepted workers' three immediate demands. He asked for an appointment of a Committee to look into anomalies arising out of the Pay Commission recommendations, restoration of Good Conduct Pay and confirmation of temporary staff who have put in more than three years' service.

He pointed out that these were 'short term' demands to bring about a compromise and they should not prejudice five-point demands embodied in the strike notice served by the All India Union on the Director-General Post and Telegraph on February 1.

New Passenger Liners For East And South Africa

BOMBAY, Feb. 5, (A. P. I.): The British India Steam Navigation Company announced today that from the month of April the new passenger liners "Kampala" and "Karanja", would provide a monthly service from India to East and South Africa.

In a press note regarding revised sailings of the company's service from Bombay to Seychelles and East and South Africa, it was announced that there would be a shuttle service from India to East Africa, sailing from Bombay at intervals of every six weeks.

The press note said that the withdrawal of the ships "Amara" and "Aronda", from the India-Africa service for employment between Mombasa and Durban would not affect the passenger position from India. The company would be able to provide 20 per cent more second class and intermediate accommodation this year from India to East and South Africa than was available in 1948.

SHOP TIMINGS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): The Madras Government today directed that with effect from April 1, no shop situated in the Province should be opened on any day earlier than 6 a.m. or closed on any day later than 8 p.m. Restaurants or eating-houses, could, however, be opened an hour earlier in the morning and closed not later than 10 p.m. The Government also ordered that theatres or places of public amusement should not be opened earlier than 1 p.m. or closed later than 1 a.m.

Madras Civic Address To Cariappa

MADRAS, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): Gen. K. M. Cariappa, India's Commander-in-Chief, this evening received a civic address here presented to him by the City Corporation in a miniature silver machine-gun.

Replying to the address, Gen. Cariappa emphasised the need for keeping the Army above party politics so that it might effectively defend the country.

Gen. Cariappa together with the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Parry later visited the Forces Week Exhibition here.

TRIBUTES TO SAPRU AND BRELVI

Anjuman-i-Taraqui Urdu's Condolence

BOMBAY, Saturday. Members of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Taraqui Urdu paid their homage to the late Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and the late Mr. S. A. Brelvi at a meeting held at Anjuman-i-Islam High School this evening. A condolence resolution on both the departed worthies was passed.

Maulana Shuhab who presided said that both Sir Tej and Mr. Brelvi were the best specimens of Indian traditions of mutual love and tolerance. Both were the lovers of Urdu and had worked for evolving a common language for India, namely Hindustani.

Sir Tej Bahadur, added the speaker, was known for his proficiency in Persian and Arabic and was the president of the All-India Anjuman Taraqui Urdu. Sir Tej believed, continued the speaker, that Urdu was the common heritage of Indians.

Dr. A. H. Kazi said that both Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Brelvi, who was the president of the Bombay Anjuman-i-Taraqui Urdu, were the champions of Hindustani as the LINGUA FRANGCA of India. He further expressed his satisfaction that the Government of Bombay under instructions from the Government of India had accepted the principle of imparting primary education through mother tongue. This he believed, would safeguard the interests of all the Urdu schools in the Presidency. He hoped that other Provincial Governments would also adopt the principle.

Mr. S. S. Desnani said that the late Mr. Brelvi always held the view that while Urdu and Hindi would always continue as Indian languages, the only rational solution of the language problem of India was the evolution of a common language. This could not be any other than Hindustani which was a via-media between Urdu and Hindi.

Sevika Dal's Tribute To S. A. Brelvi

BOMBAY, Saturday. A resolution expressing profound sorrow at the death of Mr. S. A. Brelvi was passed at a meeting held tonight at the Peoples Hall under the joint auspices of the Congress Sevika Dal and other volunteer organisations in the city.

Mr. S. K. Patil, B.P.C.C. President who presided over the meeting, paid glowing tributes to the late Mr. Brelvi's services to the nation and to journalism in particular.

CITY INSURANCE COMPANY'S DONATION TO GANDHI FUND

"In response to the appeal for the subscription to the Mahatma Gandhi National Memorial Fund, to perpetuate the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited of Bombay Contributed a sum of Rs. 22,194 as per the special resolution passed at the extra ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on 28th January 1949".

TAPTI VALLEY PROJECT

Work To Begin After Rains: Irrigation Of 6 Lakh Acres

BOMBAY, Saturday. Work on the Tapti Valley Irrigation scheme is expected to begin during the latter part of the year after the monsoon—when the Government of Bombay will launch an ambitious programme of construction of a series of multi-purpose dams. The purpose of these dams is to prevent the recurring floods at Broach and Surat.

The first stage of the scheme is estimated to cost six crores of rupees and will be completed by the year 1950-51. The entire project which is part of the Bombay Government's 75 crore post-war reconstruction programme will irrigate an area of about 600,000 acres.

The decision to go ahead with the Tapti project was arrived at today at a conference of representatives of the Government of Bombay, headed by the Premier Mr. B. G. Kher, a Minister of the Baroda Government and officials of the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission of the Government of India. Mr. A. N. Khosla, Adviser to the Government of India on irrigation and hydro-electric projects, was also present at the conference.

The Central Government Commission submitted a report on the survey they had made of the Tapti and Narmada Valleys to the conference. The conference also heard a report on progress of the Koyna Hydro-Electric project.

It is understood that the Provincial Government has been authorised by the centre to proceed with schemes that will expedite production of additional food.

The conference was attended by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Works and Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, Mr. M. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

SOCIALISTS APPEAL TO VOTERS

Mr. Moinuddin Haris Secretary, Bombay Socialist Party writes:—

"A seat has been rendered vacant in the Municipal Corporation from Ward No. 19 (Mazagaon) on account of the sad and untimely death of Mr. Rathod, a member of the Scheduled Caste Federation. The S.C.F. is selecting a candidate for the seat who will contest this bye-election. The citizens of Bombay are aware that for the first ten months the Socialist Party and the S.C.F. group have been working together in the Corporation as a joint opposition group and it is our combined strength that has always raised its voice for the common man's point of view in the Corporation. In view of this unity strengthened by the day to day working, the Socialist Party has decided not to put up its candidate for this bye-election, and to support the S.C.F. candidate."

"I appeal to the supporters and sympathisers of the Socialist Party to work for the success of the S. C. F. candidate in the constituency."

SCARCITY DECLARED IN 24 SAURASHTRA VILLAGES

RAJKOT, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): The Government of Saurashtra has declared the "existence of scarcity" in 24 villages of the district of Central Saurashtra.

Tiger-Moth Makes Crash Landing

TRICHY, Feb. 5 (A.P.I.)—A Tiger-Moth plane of the Madras Flying Club, which was on a cross-country flight, made a crash landing at the Trichy aerodrome this noon. One of the two occupants of the plane, is reported to have been slightly injured. The wing of the plane was damaged.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (A.P.I.)—The London School of Economics and Political Science are again holding this year an examination in India on April 21, 1949 for admission to the B.Sc. (Economics) course beginning from October, 1949. The examination which will be held at various centres in India will be open only to graduates of at least second class honours standard.

PLANS TO DEVELOP KANARA'S FOREST WEALTH

Kher's Four-day Tour Of District: Wild Life Sanctuary To Be Located At Kulgi

A close and personal survey of the potentialities of the immense forest wealth of Kanara the progress of the rural electricity project for the Kanara districts of the Province and of the Indoor agricultural colony where hundreds of acres of waste land are being reclaimed and brought under cultivation, were the highlights of the four-day tour from February 1 of the Kanara district of Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay.

KALI NADI PROJECT At Supa, 16 miles from Londa the Premier inspected the site for the proposed dam across the Kali river under the Bombay Government's electric grid programme. The dam, which will connect the two projecting hills on either side of the river, will be 275 feet high and 840 feet long impounding about 128,000 million cubic feet of water. The water surface will be 46 sq. miles when the lake is full. Later he also saw the Nagzari valley and the positions of power tunnels and pick-up weirs.

Driving through thick forests full of teak and bamboo on way to Dandeli, the next halting place after Supa, the Premier inspected one of the numerous growing teak plantations.

WILD-LIFE SANCTUARY Later the Premier visited the site marked for the proposed sanctuary for the protection and preservation of wild animals. The problem of wild-life preservation has assumed all-India importance and the time has come to tackle it in the larger interests of the country. The forest fauna has to be conserved for posterity in the same way as the ancient monuments have been preserved.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY PROPOSES TO ESTABLISH A WILD-LIFE SANCTUARY IN KANARA DISTRICT WHICH IS PERHAPS THE RICHEST IN BOMBAY PROVINCE

EMPLOYMENT OF REFUGEES

Co-ordination Committee Official Meets Morarji

BOMBAY, Saturday. Prof. H. S. Bhavani, Employment Liaison Officer, and Mr. Mangharam Bhavandas, Employment Co-ordination Officer of the Employment Co-ordination Committee of the Government of India, called on Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, this morning at the Secretariat.

The Government of India, established this Committee recently for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the various organisations engaged in the rehabilitation of refugees possessing high educational or technical qualifications.

Prof. Bhavani and Mr. Mangharam are on a mission of establishing personal contacts with the Provincial and States Governments, Chambers of Commerce, and leading industrialists, in order to ensure that full particulars of the large number of highly qualified refugees, who need immediate relief, are brought to the notice of all employing authorities.

Central Housing Board

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (U.P.I.)—The Government of India, it is learnt, are considering the setting up of a Central Housing Board, consisting of representatives of the various Ministries of the Government of India concerned with the different aspects of housing to ensure a more effective co-ordination, standardisation and allocation of finance and raw materials.

Dr. O. H. Koenigsberger, Director of Housing, will be the Secretary of the Board.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH	
NEW YORK, Feb. 5.	
Previous Closing	32.47
Today's Opening	32.42
Difference	—0.05
Today's Closing	32.25
Difference	—0.22
LAST QUOTATIONS	
BOMBAY, Feb. 5.	
R9. AS.	
Silver Bullion Ready	186 12
Gold Ready	117 10
Sovereign	75 0
EXCHANGE:	
Cotton Jania May	619 8

SO FAR AS ITS FLORA AND FAUNA ARE CONCERNED. THE SITE SELECTING FOR THIS PURPOSE IS KNOWN AS KULGI AND VIRNOLI RANGES AND COVERS AN AREA OF ABOUT 80 SQ. MILES. EVERY POSSIBLE MEASURE WILL BE TAKEN TO PRESERVE AND PROTECT THE WILD LIFE AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO THE VISITORS TO SEE AND STUDY THEM IN THEIR NATURAL SURROUNDINGS.

IRRIGATION FACILITIES The Agriculture Minister announced in the meeting that the Government had decided to place Rs. 50,000 at the disposal of each District Rural Development Board for the extension of minor irrigation works such as construction of bandharas, wells and tanks and appealed to the workers to organise agriculturists to take the fullest advantage of the new measure.

Replying to a question regarding the progress of the negotiations with the Mysore Government about the purchase of power from the Jog Hydro-Electricity Project, Mr. Patil disclosed that the Government had decided to purchase power from the project and that he and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Works, would proceed to Mysore on February 10 to discuss about the rates at which the power would be made available as this Province and other details. The question of taking a line from Jog via Sirsi, Yellapur and Dandeli and from there to Dharwar and Hubli was under consideration of the Government, he added.

LAND REBOEN Proceeding to the Indoor Agricultural colony the next morning, the Premier saw for himself how hundreds of acres of waste land were being reclaimed and brought under cultivation.

R. S. S. STUDENT CONVICTS ALLOWED TO SIT FOR EXAMS.

(From Our Correspondent) With the release of 150 more R.S.S. student convicts today out of Jubbulpore Central Jail, all student convicts who were granted an amnesty by the Provincial Government have been freed and given an opportunity to join the school and colleges and to appear for the forthcoming examinations. It is not yet clarified whether the clemency granted to student convicts will also include the remission fine imposed upon them as in several cases the authorities started the process of collecting fines from convicted students' parents.

Jubbulpore City and neighbouring areas received heavy showers of rain yesterday and certain tracts lying in Normade Valley are also affected. These areas showed an untimely hail storm which caused considerable damage to standing wheat and other winter crops and gave a terrible shock to agriculturists who were hoping to reap a bumper harvest. The sky is still overcast with clouds and it is feared if they are not scattered soon the crops will be very seriously affected by rust.

MADRAS CONGRESS LEADER DEAD

MADRAS, Feb. 5 (A.P.I.): Death occurred this morning about 8.45 of Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar M.L.C., Madras, at his residence in Nazareth near Poonamalle.

The cremation takes place at three P.M. this afternoon.

The late Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar was for sometime President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee and was a leading member of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature. He was besides a prominent landholder of the Chingleput district.

"Rare Good Man In Public Life"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): Mr. C. Rajagopalachary, Governor-General of India, has sent the following telegram to Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister, Madras, in connection with the death of Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, M.L.C. this morning at Madras.

"So your veteran uncle has left us. Accept my sincere tribute of appreciation. He was great and sturdy. We have lost a rare good man and an irreplaceable figure in the public life of Madras."

Country-Wide Arrests Of Foreign Agents In Poland

WARSAW, Feb. 4, (PTI-Reuter):—The Polish Government today officially mentioned for the first time a reported country-wide wave of arrests by secret police among former officers of the A. K. Wartime underground army famed in the Warsaw rising. Diplomats have unofficially calculated the total of arrests at several hundreds in Warsaw and over 1,000 in the provinces, but Colonel Groez, Government spokesman, declined to comment on the figure today.

The A. K., or home army, was founded by the Polish wartime leader, General Sikorski, who was killed in a British plane in 1942 in the Mediterranean.

It was directed from London by the Polish Emigre Government. The former Polish Food Minister, Wlodzimierz Lechowicz, a member of the Democrat Party, who was arrested last October on suspicion of spying for London Polish agents, was an officer in A. K.

BIG HUNT FOR NOTORIOUS DACOIT MAN SINGH

AGRA, Feb. 5 U.P.I.): Elaborate arrangements for the arrest of Man Singh, one of the biggest dacoits of the U.P., and a resident of the Bah Tehsil of Agra, are being made by the police. The local Superintendent of Police is in charge of the arrangements.

Man Singh is wanted in connection with a large number of murders and dacoities. A case against Man Singh and 16 others under Section 302 murder and 16 others under Section 302 murder, 395 (dacoity), 397 (dacoity with murder) and 365 (kidnapping for getting ransom), is pending in the Court of Mr. Vikram Singh, Magistrate of Agra. The U.P. Government recently announced an award of Rs. 1,000 to any one who gives information leading to his arrest or arrests him alive or dead.

Man Singh has also been declared an "out-law" by the Gwalior State and the Madhyabharat Union.

Three of Man Singh's alleged accomplices were recently arrested and will stand their trial in the Agra Court.

LAWLESSNESS IN MARWAR AGAIN

(From Our Correspondent) JODHPUR, February 5:

A large number of Jhagirdars and Rajput representatives from Jadhgirs of Marwar have assembled here and are discussing various problems concerning the Jhagiri system and its future. The meetings, it is reported, are held 'in camera' and are not open to any outsider or the press. It may be recalled here that a few months ago the Jhagirdars and Rajputs of Marwar had assembled in Jodhpur and marched through the streets of the capital with all sorts of deadly weapons.

After this demonstration all over Marwar, thefts, dacoities and other crimes had increased and when the popular Government has taken steps to end such lawless activities in Marwar the Jhagirdars and Rajputs have again assembled in the capital and are, reported busy with discussing their future plans. Responsible Congress workers are of opinion that the Popular Government must take some effective steps to check the growing lawlessness all over Marwar and neighbouring borders of Rajputana States.

MAHARAJA AJITSINGH FOR NEW DELHI

Maharaja Ajitsingh uncle of the present Ruler of Jodhpur accompanied Maharaja Jodhpur left yesterday for New Delhi. It is reported that the uncle of the Maharaja of Jodhpur will take part in the discussions concerning the future formation of Greater Rajasthan. The Maharaja of Jodhpur, who was to attend the meeting of the Rajputana States princes at New Delhi on the 5th February has, it is understood, deputed his uncle to carry on the negotiations.

Mr. Barkatullah, Residentiaj Officer of the Jodhpur Government arrived here yesterday from New Delhi and met the Finance Minister Mr. Dwarkadas Purohit and other Ministers and acquainted them with the Delhi talks and activities of the Marwar Jagirdars and others concerning the formation of Greater Rajasthan.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Sole distributors for Bombay Presidency able to stock and push sale of "Ironsides" American razor blades. Best terms. Handa and Chopra. Vijaynagar Amritsar. (249)

Wanted Engineering Work in Mofussil under European Management require an Indian senior accountant to take charge of works accounts, costing and stores. Applicants must be qualified and should have experience of similar post. Apply in own handwriting stating age, whether married or single, qualifications, experience, and enclose three copies of recent testimonials. Apply Box No. 3253 "Bombay Chronicle"

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable and influential Agents to sell the remaining Shares of M/s. Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd. 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern earning profits. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. (8472)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Matriculation B.A., B.Sc. B. Com., Ph.D., L.T., LL.B., etc. to deserv without examination. Crawford University, Lucknow. (2844)

MEDICAL

Write your disease effective medicine. Jayant Pharmacy, Wadhwani City. (231)

Use as a tonic "Navratna Kalpa" invented by Kaviraj Pt. Durga Datt Sharma Vaidya Vachaspati (Gold Medalist) Jullundur city. It is a sovereign remedy for heart diseases, nervous debility, blood poisoning, insanity, diabetes, hysteria and piles. Literature sent free. Issued by Navratna Kalpa Pharmacy, Mitha Bazar Jullundur City, East Punjab. (3139)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros. Amritsar. (242)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Almost new 3 ft. Gap Rivetter, pressure ranges of 30 tons, 40 tons and 75 tons at 1500 lbs. per sq. inch suitable for Boiler and Structural Work. The machine is in use in our Works and can be inspected on any working day. Offers should reach the undersigned not later than Monday the 28th February 1949 and should be kept open for a period of two weeks. Stores Controller, Tata Locomotive & Engineering Company, Limited, Jamshedpur-4. (3175)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted 100 or 50 tons Secondhand Double Head Steel Rails in good condition in any lengths immediately. Write to Box No. 256 "Bombay Chronicle".

PROPERTY FOR SALE

A Palatial Double Storey Bungalow recently furnished with servant quarters, water and electricity laid with Marble Chips floor and big adjoining land for an orchard. Income Rupees 2200/- yearly. Price sixty thousand or near. Offers invited M/s. Khanna Medical Store Solan (Simla Hills). 177

Properties for sale; mortgage; houses bought; land developed. Agent wanted. T. Raychowdhury & Co., Allahabad 1. (54)

BUSINESS

Prefab-house Manufacture. Expert Engineer requires promoter or capitalist. Interested please write Box No. 241 "Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS

For carbonic Gas cylinders (Co2). Crown corks essences and all other Soda water and confectionary requisites. Please contact Goward Press and Sons 3, Rans-talla Lane, Calcutta, 7. Tele: "Rashberry" (240)

PUBLIC NOTICES

FILMS DIVISION,

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

IN CONTINUATION of the notice issued on the 13th, 14th and 17th January, 1949, inviting tenders for Office and other accommodation required for the Films Division of the Government of India in Bombay, it is notified for general information that the date of receiving these tenders has now been extended and tenders will be received by the Assistant Controller (Administration), Films Division, Bombay, up to 3 P.M. on 19th February, 1949. The tenders will be opened at 5-30 P.M. on 22nd February, 1949, in the presence of the officers and at the place already notified.

P. C. SAKSENA,
Asstt. Controller
(Administration).

Bombay, 4th February, 1949.

Fine Weather To Continue In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Western disturbance over the Punjab is moving away eastwards through the United Provinces. Cold northern air, in its wake has pervaded Cutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat, and North Bombay Deccan. Night temperatures fell from 10 to 15 degrees in Saurashtra and Gujarat, Rajkot recording the lowest minimum temperature of 51 degrees.

The minimum temperature at Colaba was 73—seven degrees above normal and at Santa Cruz it was 67 degrees. Night temperatures are expected to fall further in the Bombay Presidency, Saurashtra, Cutch and West Hyderabad. Fine weather will continue in the city and neighbourhood.

Widespread Damage In Ambala

AMBALA, Feb. 5, (A. P. I.): The stormy weather which hit Ambala yesterday caused widespread damage in local refugee camps where 15,000 persons are living in tents. 6-1/2 inches of rain recorded in 28 hours flooded tents, destroying rations and damaging belongings of the refugees. Most of the tents gave way and refugees were provided temporary shelter.

Walked Away With Milk Bottle?

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Felix Jockle Menezes, who is alleged to have walked away with six bottles of fresh milk, which an unwary Bhayya had deposited in front of an Irani Hotel at Kitteridge Road early this morning, was brought before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Court today.

It is learnt that the accused was intercepted half-way by the Bhayya, who challenged him as to how he came by them. Not getting a satisfactory answer, he beckoned to a nearby policeman who marched him off to the station.

He was released on a bail of Rs. 100. The milk bottles were ordered to be returned to the complainant as the contents were perishable.

4 R.S.S. Workers Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The Bombay C.I.D. arrested four persons today for subversive activities in connection with R.S.S. Organization. Pending further inquiries they are kept under detention.

MUDIE WANTS TO GIVE DEMOCRACY 'GOOD START'

LAHORE, Feb. 5, (A.P.I.): The Governor of the West Punjab, Sir Francis Mudie, said here today that the "whole object of the enforcement of section 92-A in the West Punjab was to ensure that when democracy starts again in the Province, it gets a 'good start'."

Information Ministers' Conference

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5 (U.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India will inaugurate the conference of the Ministers for Information and Broadcasting, representing the Provinces and States on Monday, February 7.

WEATHER

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Feb. 5 (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st December 1948 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (A. S. T.), on 5/2/1949:—

Ahmedabad	64	55	0	0	0	0	1
Allahabad	70	58	0	6	1	0	3
Bangalore	84	59	0	2	0	0	5
Baroda	84	53	0	0	0	0	1
Belgaum	66	59	0	1	0	0	3
BOMBAY	84	73	0	0	0	0	2
Calcutta	80	59	0	0	0	0	1
Darjeeling	58	37	0	1	0	0	1
Dehra Dun	63	44	0	2	0	0	2
Delhi	71	51	0	2	0	0	9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	89	—	0	0	0	0	0
Jubbulpore	84	64	0	3	0	0	4
Karachi	—	62	0	0	3	0	3
Kodaikanal	64	54	0	4	7	0	3
Kolhapur	84	62	0	3	0	0	3
Madras	84	68	0	1	7	0	3
Mahabaleshwar	74	55	0	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	88	63	0	0	0	0	9
Ootacamund	70	44	0	1	0	0	2
Patna	69	60	0	7	2	0	3
Poona	86	61	0	0	0	0	2
Simla	34	27	0	7	3	0	3
Surat	84	—	0	0	0	0	2

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Feb. 5, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 5th February, 1949:—

The low pressure area over the East Punjab is probably moving eastwards through the northern districts of the west United Provinces. It is likely to pass away across the United Provinces hills. Connected with it, another 'low' has appeared over Madhya Bharat and the adjoining areas. It is likely to move east-north-eastwards.

Rainfall has been widespread in and near Bihar, in the East Punjab, Vindhya Pradesh and probably also in the United Provinces. There has also been local thundershowers in the north Central Provinces and a few thundershowers in east Rajputana and sub-Himalayan West Bengal.

Night temperatures have markedly fallen in west Rajputana and Saurashtra and Cutch.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 6TH: Thunder-rain will be fairly widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur and occur locally in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa and the United Provinces. A few thundershowers are also likely in the East Punjab and the central parts of the country.

Night temperatures will fall appreciably in Gujarat, the Konkan, the north Bombay, Deccan and the East Punjab.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Scattered heavy falls of rain are likely in Assam, the Darjeeling hills and the sub-montane districts of Bihar during the next 48 hours.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR FARMERS. FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 7-2-1949: Cloudiness in the Hyderabad, Early morning cold spell in Cutch, Saurashtra, Gujarat and in the Nasik, Ahmednagar and Khandesh districts.

OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT TWO DAYS: Dry weather.

Inactive Volcano Erupts

TOKYO, Feb. 5, (PTI-Reuters): Shokazan, an inactive volcano near the western coast of Honshu, main island of Japan, erupted early today, showering the neighbourhood with ashes.

The Japanese press reported no casualties. Some damage to crops by the falling ashes is feared.

Hail-Storm In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 5, (U. P. I.): Jubbulpore experienced a heavy hail-storm, accompanied by heavy downpour of rain, last night.

It is feared that the rabi crops would be damaged due to this unexpected and untimely hailstorm.



BOMBAY, Sunday, Feb. 6.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
3141 m. (9,550 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Bhajan 7-40 News (M)
7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Abdul Karim 8-45 P. D. Khadilkar and Party 9-0 Master Krishnarao (Vocal music).
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
4144 m. (7,240 kc/s)
10-40 a.m. West Indies Vs. India Running Commentary 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Shreemati-bai Narvekar (Vocal music) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Musical Inter-lude 1-45 West Indies Vs. India Running Commentary 5-5 Narayandas Jekisondas and Party 5-15 "Gammat Jammatt" 5-45 Saadat Khan 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Sitar Aur Jaltarang 6-30 Hambhau Ashtekar 7-0 Sitar Aur Jaltarang 7-15 Mishra Sangeet 7-30 Shreemati-bai Narvekar (Vocal music) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Saadat Khan 8-45 Abdul Karim 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 "The Traitors" 10-35 Baachanale 10-45 Belshazzar's Feast.

VARIATIONS.

4144 m. (7,240 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. News (K) 7-40 Gujarati Geeto 6-15 p.m. Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 News (K).
6148 m. (4,880 kc/s)
8-0 p.m. Narayandas Jekisondas and Party 8-15 P. D. Khadilkar and Party 9-0 Shreemati-bai Narvekar (Vocal music) 9-30 Saadat Khan 10-0 Master Krishnarao (Vocal music).

BARODA.

BARODA, Feb. 6.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Geet Manjari 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 Mirabai Badkar (Vocal music) 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 6-15 Programme for Rural Listeners 8-35 Vatsala Trivedi 6-45 Anwar Khan 7-0 Rang Rang Vada-hyan 7-30 Mirabai Badkar 8-0 Anwar Khan 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Programme of Music 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Chitra Sangeet 9-30 Mirabai Badkar.

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MAHARASHTRA'S
SPLENDID DISPLAYFestival Hockey
Tournament In
Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday. Bombay's Hockey enthusiasts were treated to a really spirited game of Hockey. Maharashtra and Bombay met each other in the Semi-Finals of the Festival Tournament. The game ended in a draw both sides scoring once. It was a treat to see the Poona side combine so well, although playing together for the first time.

Bombay XI were definitely having the better of play in the early stages and on two occasions made clever moves, but failed in the circle. Maharashtra transferring play had a really good opportunity but Lobo in Bombay goal saved well. Gabriel who shot was crowded out by three defenders but still managed to get the better and shot. Woodcock made one of his famous down the line runs and passed to goal mouth but the ball was cleared by a defender. Bombay's defence were working wonders and Owen Ferreira, Middlecoat and Perumal worked hard to keep the Poona side away from goal. Bombay attacked time and again and Premkakar at extreme right centre some nice passes Woodcock shot first time into goal but Maharashtra's goalie R. D'Souza calmly stopped and cleared. Bombay opened their account through Woodcock, who beat the goalie from close in. This goal was the result of a clever move by the inner trio Braganza passed to Rodrigues and thence Rodrigues passed well to Woodcock who made no mistake. Bombay would have gone further ahead but Reg. Rodrigues who rushed to shoot got his stick to the ball but the goalie kicked his stick off. Bombay had still another chance but D'Souza in goal saved well from a hot shot from Braganza. The Poona side had a nice opportunity of equalizing of a through pass from Xavier at extreme left but Dadoo who cut in was foiled by Lobo who rushed to cover the ball. D'Souza in the Maharashtra goal brought off two confident saves both taken first time off the pads. Half time saw Bombay in the lead by a solitary goal.

Maharashtra were fortunate to get the equalizer in the opening stages of the second period when Pacheco scored a gem of a goal single-handed after drawing the goalie out of his charge. Bombay's goal had another miraculous escape and the entire defence failed. Lobo couldn't make head or tail of things but failure on the part of Gabriel to shoot straight saved them. Gabriel missed another good scoring opportunity when he shot wide after trapping a pass from Xavier, Bombay who were definitely on top in the first half were now finding it difficult to manage the Poona forwards and the goal had two narrow escapes. Bombay were on the defensive for most of the time except for a short while when the forwards made attempts to get through. Premkakar missed a well placed chance off a pass from Braganza. Maharashtra missed a very good opportunity of winning the match when a penalty bully was awarded against Gentile, the left full back who fell to stop a ball in front of goal. Umpire Wences was not justified in giving a penalty bully as the goalkeeper was still in his charge. Pillay and Gentile took the bully but it bore no result. The match ended in a draw and will be replayed on Monday.

The Teams:—Bombay XI: A. Lobo; O. Ferreira, Gentile, Perumal, Middlecoat, Poonawalla; Premkakar, Woodcock, Reggie Rodrigues, C. Braganza, P. Coutinho.

Maharashtra XI: R. D'Souza; Maleloo, Lingam; Readycash, Diego D'Souza, G. Nimal; Dadoo, Pillai, Gabriel, Pacheco, Xaxier.

India Makes Another Bad Start

SCORES 132 FOR 5 WICKETS

West Indies Dismissed For 286

BOMBAY, Saturday. After getting rid of the remaining five West Indies wickets for the addition of 51 runs, the home team, carrying on its tradition of faring indifferently in the first innings, irrespective of the opponents' total lost half of their side while a paltry 132 runs were registered on the board when stumps were drawn for the day.

There was not as much dew on the wicket this morning as there was yesterday, but the dampness on the surface yesterday was also due to the watering on the previous days before the opening of the Test. The pre-lunch period on the Brabourne Stadium wicket, therefore is never more difficult than on the first day. Amarnath took the new ball for his very first over bowled by Phadkar and Bannerji was other bowler to share the new ball. After 13 runs had been added to the total Bannerji swung the ball in accurately and very late to pierce the gap between Christiani's legs and his bat and hit the leg stump. Christiani had been batting very well and his dismissal gave India an improved position for so long as Christiani was at the wickets there was every likelihood of the West Indies still amassing a formidable total.

The end was then merely a matter of time. Phadkar, bowling well, though not with the menace and venom which he showed yesterday sent Cameron back to the pavilion before he had opened his account. After helping Goddard to add 28 runs for the next wicket Atkinson edged Mankad and was held behind the wicket by Amarnath who performed remarkably well behind the wicket, considering that he has not kept wickets for a long time. India was singularly fortunate to possess a second wicket-keeper of qualities. He brought off his third catch of the morning when held Goddard behind the wicket. The West Indian captain appeared to be dissatisfied with the decision and stayed at the wicket for a few moments after the decision was given. Phadkar rounded off the innings with an inswing which hit Jones on the pads.

The wicket appeared to be a trifle livelier than the usual Brabourne Stadium wicket. Possibly the presence of some more turf on the wicket gave it some life. But there appeared to be nothing on the wicket to warrant the failure of the two rival sides. India started her first innings a little more than half an hour before lunch. But before the interval Ibrahim snicked an inswing towards the fine-legs where Atkinson made a good catch.

Goddard's policy of keeping either Jones or Trim at one end, which had proved to be so strikingly successful at Madras was utilised once again and the Madras tale was very nearly

repeated. None of the first five Indian batsmen faced Jones and Trim properly and it would not have been flattering for either of the bowlers to have returned a far better analysis at the end of the day. Flicking at the off-ball which had proved to be so disastrous for the English batsmen last summer crept into the Indian batting and it is surprising that only Adhikari fell a victim to such a weakness.

Mushtaq Ali opened the innings with the most daring hook off a ball outside the off stump which went to the ropes, but thereafter played himself in until just before the lunch interval when he fung his bat widely at an inswing from Gomez well outside his leg stump and the magnificent Everton Weeks getting well under the ball dropped one of the easiest catches ever dropped in a Test match. Mushtaq was seeing the ball well but just as he appeared to be set for a big innings he edged Atkinson straight into the hands of Trim at short fine leg.

The usually enterprising Modi took a very very long time over his 33 and was never in his characteristic mood. Jones and Trim without possessing any great pace caused Modi a lot of anxious moments and he never really settled down. He was dismissed in almost exactly the same manner as Mushtaq.

Uncertain, diffident and feeble as all the batsmen were it remained for Hazare to play easily one of the worst innings of his cricketing career. He made but one confident stroke during his stay at the wicket. His drives off the back-foot which would normally have pierced the covers, went astray and were easily located in the region of the slips in which position he was lucky to have been missed by Atkinson when he was only 2, off Trim. Indeed, this was in the nature of a return of compliment for in the morning, Hazare had himself dropped Atkinson of Bannerji. One ball after Hazare had escaped dismissal, a very confident appeal for caught behind the wicket was negated by the umpire. This uncomfortable over apart, Hazare never shaped confidently and on two other occasions gave near chances when the ball went just wide a Christiani at gully and just over the head of Cameron at second slip. He finally fell to a magnificent catch at third slip in order to secure which Christiani had to throw himself full length towards the ball which was travelling well to his left.

From the shell into which he withdrew himself Amarnath emerged only at the fall of the fifth wicket some fifteen minutes before close. It is possible that his body might have been stiffened due to the task of keeping wickets which befell him. With Phadkar he remained at the crease till the drawing of stumps and the form shown by the Indian batsman in this as well as in the previous Tests makes one say that India still needs 5 runs to avert the follow on with only five wickets remaining intact.

There can be no excuse for the manner in which the Indian batsmen snapped today. Granting that the wicket had a trifle more than it is reputed to have, it was still predominantly in favour of the batsmen and no ball behaved otherwise than was intended by the bowler. The ability of Gomez to move the new ball in the air and of Trim and Atkinson off the wicket proved to be the undoing of the home team of whom Phadkar alone faced the attack very confidently. India's hopes of putting up a total respectable if not formidable rests with the present partnership, the dissolution of which will virtually mark the end of the innings, for through both Mankad and to a lesser extent Bannerji are accredited batsmen their present form is not particularly encouraging.

SCORE-BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)	
A. Rae c Mushtaq Ali b Phadkar	7
J. Stollmeyer c Mankad b Ghulam Ahmed	85
C. Walcott b Phadkar	11
E. Weekes c Mankad b Ghulam Ahmed	56
G. Gomez c Modi b Mankad	19
R. Christiani b Bannerji	40
J. Goddard c Amarnath b Mankad	41
D. Atkinson c Amarnath b Mankad	6
J. Cameron c Amarnath b Phadkar	0
P. Jones lbw b Phadkar	3
J. Trim not out	0
Extras	18

Total 286

FALL OF WICKETS—1-11, 2-27, 3-137, 4-176, 5-194, 6-248, 7-253, 8-281, 9-284 and 10-286.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shute Bannerji	21	2	73	1
D. G. Phadkar	29.2	1	74	4
L. Amarnath	4	2	9	0
Ghulam Ahmed	23	4	58	2
Mankad	26	4	54	3
Hazare	1	1	0	0

INDIA (First Innings)

Mushtaq Ali c Trim b Gomez	28
K. C. Ibrahim c Atkinson b Gomez	4
H. S. Modi c Trim b Atkinson	33
V. S. Hazare c Christiani b Atkinson	40
H. E. Adhikari c Walcott b Trim	5
D. G. Phadkar batting	11
L. Amarnath batting	5
Mankad, Bannerji, Sen and G. Ahmed to bat	
Extras	6

Total (for 5 wickets) 132

FALL OF WICKETS—1-10, 2-37, 3-109, 4-112, and 5-122.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
P. Jones	14	4	31	0
G. Gomez	13	4	20	2
J. Trim	17	3	37	1
D. Atkinson	17	2	38	2

Umpires:—Messrs B. J. Mohoni and A. R. Joshi.

WEST INDIES TEAM TO AID GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

BOMBAY, Feb. 5 (A.P.J.): Brisk preparations are proceeding for the festival cricket match in aid of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund between the Governor of Bombay's team and the West Indies on March 2 and 3. It was learnt here today.

The Governor of Bombay, Raja Maharaj Singh, who leaves on February 9 on a tour of the Southern Districts will return to Bombay by the third week. His team will gather at the Cricket Club of India on March 1, when the West Indies Team will also return from Ceylon.

Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, met today Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., and President of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund in Bombay, who assured Mr. De Mello of his full assistance and a "full house on both days."

PROVINCIAL HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

BOMBAY, Saturday. St. Xavier's Association and Bhimraj Sports Club shared two goals in the Provincial Hockey Championship played on the Association ground this evening.

It is a pity that a game in the Provincial Championship should have been mismanaged due to poor umpiring. The umpires concerned were J. Nunes and Singanoria. The standard of play was of second division standard. St. Xavier's Association scored the first goal in the opening half through V. Mendonca and Bhimraj equalized in the second half through Kadam midway through this period. Extra time was played but without any decision being reached.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Association Ground
3 p.m. Young Rovers vs. Goan Sports "B" (Division III Championship).
4 p.m. St. Xavier's vs. Khalsa (Inter-College Finals).
5-25 p.m. Goa vs. Rest (Festival Semi-Finals).

Balam Holds Prince Of Ramgarh In Thrilling Derby

(Continued from Page 10)

Mr. J. T. Lalvani's INDEPENDENCE 8-4 Rickaby 3
Mr. Rafi's BHOPAL STAR 8-5 Roberts 4
Not run: Churchill, Khundil, Dev Doot Aan Baan.

Won by 1 1/2 length, Hd., 21/2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 15 1/2-secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 89. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15.
Winner trained by Maj. V. M. Lad.

THE J. ROBINSON PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.
Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's MANDIL 9-0 Kheemsingh 1
Sir Sultan Chino's MOULIN ROUGE 8-9 N. Dar 2
M/s. V. G. and G. M. Pittie's SAITA 8-12 Cunningham 3
Mr. B. N. Maheshwari's BLUE

MIST 8-10 Rosario 4
All ran.
Won by 2 lengths, 3/4 length, Shd. Time: 1min. 58secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 74. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 25 and Rs. 31.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.
THE J. ROBINSON PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.
Mr. Osman Chotani's PUT ALL 7-12 Purnasingh 1
M/s. Hasham Khan and L. S. Chaskar's D. DAY 8-5 Narayan S. Mr. Syed Amjad Ali's SHOWN ON 8-4 Antoo 3
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhai's HOODED TERROR 8-9 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Ghizala, Atomic, Banshee.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 61 and Rs. 29.
Winner trained by E. Mahomed.

COMMISSION HOUSE SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON

Wave Of Liquidation Depresses Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 4. The opening was featured by liquidation of nearby March and Commission House selling of far distant. After periods of hesitation on scale-down trade support, the market developed renowned sagging tendencies on persistent dribbling commission house and New Orleans selling. Prices continued to sag in the afternoon with flurries of liquidation reflecting the uncertainty over commodities price generally notwithstanding support factor of Government loans. Liquidation of nearby March continue to be an additional unsettling factor. The market closed barely steady with sales approximately 150,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON	
NEW YORK, Feb. 4	
March	32.17-16
March Highest	32.41-02
March Lowest	32.44-19
May	32.29-03
July	31.6-09
October	28.47-25
December	28.25-24
Middling Spot	33.35-17

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, Feb. 4	
March	32.43-16
May	32.27-07
July	31.13-10
October	28.47-21
Middling Spot	32.45-15

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS.—A brief but effective wave of liquidation swept the market in the second hour converting rational indecision into fairly well-distributed losses ranging up to two dollars or more. Oils led the decline. The averages were industrials 178.93 and rails 52.11.

The market steadied around the lows during the afternoon with rallying powers selectively feeble and the industrial and rail averages at the worst levels since early January. Brokers felt that buyers are treading cautiously because of the weakness of commodities, tax uncertainties and concern as to the labour outlook without the safeguard of the Taffthartley law. There was some resurgence of pressure around the close but the market held at the day's lows. The market closed easy.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Following a steady to firm opening, prices broke sharply as commission house selling again broadened and encountered only limited demand from commercial and industrial interests. Numerous stoploss orders were uncovered on the decline which carried all maize, oats and soyabean deliveries to new seasonal lows.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, Feb. 4	
May	2.17-5/8
July	1.99
September	1.99-1/4
December	2.00-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Feb. 4	
Consols 2-1/2 p c	81-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c	107-1/4
1961	114-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	103-11/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952	
and 1954	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	103
National Bank of India	39-1/2
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed	6,356

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Feb. 4	
SELLING	BUYING
New York	4.0275 4.0325
Montreal	4.0275 4.0325
Zurich	17.34 17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50

LONDON PEPPER

LONDON, Feb. 4. The pepper market to-day heard Singapore quoting black at 3/1-1/4 white nominally at 4/1 but "no stocks." Malabar pepper remained unchanged.

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, Feb. 4	
London, Australian wheat F.O.B.	
bulk	99/3 Feb/March qtd.



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City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 5. The Cotton market was steady to-day with further short covering. The market is awaiting tenders against February contract on Monday. At the opening May option was quoted at Rs. 619 and improved at Rs. 619/12. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

ICC Feb.	620 0 0
ICC May	619 8 0
ICC July	617 12 0
ICC Sept.	616 12 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton May contract is 843 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 4	
KARNAK—	
March	87.50+42
May	84.50+60
ASHMOUNI—	
February	53.70+85
April	53.95+57

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 5. Groundnuts and linseed markets were closed to-day. Castor seeds May delivery opened at Rs. 133/6 and after declining at Rs. 133/4 advanced at Rs. 133/8 and steadied at Rs. 133/6 with restricted business. Groundnut oil February delivery was quoted at Rs. 20/2 and March delivery business was done at Rs. 20/3.

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Feb. 5. The local Stock Exchange remained closed to-day. Privately Tata Steel Defts were quoted at Rs. 1620 and later quietened at Rs. 1616/4.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS AT 2-0 P.M.

BOMBAY, Feb. 5. Tata Ordinary 28818; Tata Deferred 1627/8; Indian Iron 22/2; Steel Corpn of Bengal 20/1; Bombay Dyeing 986/4; Central India 238/12; Gokak 274/6; Kohinoor 276/14; Simplex 176/8; Swadeshi 276/4; Tata Power 1511/4; Associated Cement 152/8 Ex.D Belapur 227/8; Bombay Burma (Old) 283/2; Scindia 20/4; Central Bank 90; New India 61/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 137/8.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 5. The Bullion market was fairly steady with moderate business passing. The offtake remains well over arrivals. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 187/10. Quotations were as under:—

Ready silver	187 10 0
Ready gold	117 10 0
Sovereigns	75 4 0

N. Y. SILVER MARKET FIRM

NEW YORK, Feb. 4. Market sources to-day reported the "silver market remained firm" and indicated that for approximately the tenth week there will be no change in silver quotation. The metal was priced at 70 cents since November 29. One market spokesman said the supply and demand were maintaining equilibrium which is not expected to be upset.

NEW YORK PEPPER INACTIVE

NEW YORK, Feb. 4. Black pepper prices closed inactive and nominally unchanged on the New York Produce Exchange to-day. In the spot market sellers quoted immediate supplies at 62 cents per pound with nearby floats at 61 1/2. In the shipment market local resellers prices included: February 58 1/2 cents March 55 April 54 May 53 June 49 per pound. Closing prices included all nominal: March 58 May 53 July-Sept 48 October 45 Dec-Jan. 44

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES

SINGAPORE, Feb. 4. Singapore was quoting white muntok at SS dol 217 per picul of 133.3 lbs and black lampung at SS dol 167

U.S.A. GOLD RESERVE HITS HIGH

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. The Federal Reserve to-day reported for the week ended February 2 gold reserve hit all time high of 21,279,000,000 dollars. Money in circulation hit the lowest rung since August 22, 1945.

TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE IN ASSAM

Labour Minister's Appeal To Capital And Labour

GAUHATI, February 4 (API). Mr. Omeo Kumar Das, Labour Minister of the Government of Assam, opening this morning a tripartite conference of representatives Government and of Capital and Labour of the rice and oil mills of Gauhati, stressed the need for collective bargaining between Capital and Labour in implementing the various welfare measures intimately connected with and conducive to healthy relationship between the two classes.

"Collective bargaining", the Labour Minister said, "is an essential factor in the growth of healthy trade unionism and should always be encouraged." Commenting on strikes, the Minister said that it was a powerful weapon and might even be necessary at times, but it should be carefully used. "If persuasion fails, strike remains, but if you resort to strike first, persuasion is of no avail" he added.

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION TO VISIT GAUHATI

GAUHATI, Feb. 5 (API). The University Commission of India, with its Chairman Dr. S. Padhakrishnan, is arriving in Gauhati on February 15. The Commission is expected to stay here for five days during which they will meet leading educationists visit the University the department of historical and anti-quearian studies, the colleges in Gauhati and the museum. The Commission is also likely to visit Shillong.

GOVERNOR VISITS CITY HOSPITAL

Congratulates Trustees For Efficient Working

BOMBAY, Saturday. His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, paid a visit this morning to Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital at New Charni Road and expressed appreciation of the work carried on by the Trustees as well as by the medical and nursing staff of the hospital for the distressed humanity. The Governor was accompanied by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Health and Public Works to the Government of Bombay.

His Excellency was received by Seth Gordhandas Bhagvandas, nephew of the late Sir Hurkisondas, who is the Honorary Treasurer of the Managing Council. Mr. Justice M. P. Desai, Mr. Ratul Gandhi, members of the Managing Council, Seth Dwarakdas Vora, Honorary Secretary and Dr. P. M. Sangani, Superintendent of the Hospital.

Both the Governor and the Health Minister were taken round various wards and departments of the hospital and Sir Maharaj Singh evinced keen interest in matters relating to the hospital and the patients treated there. The Governor was told that Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital was one of the largest hospitals in this province which was carrying on humanitarian work entirely on voluntary contributions and subscriptions from the public. No grants were paid to the Hospital either by the Bombay Municipality or the Government of Bombay.

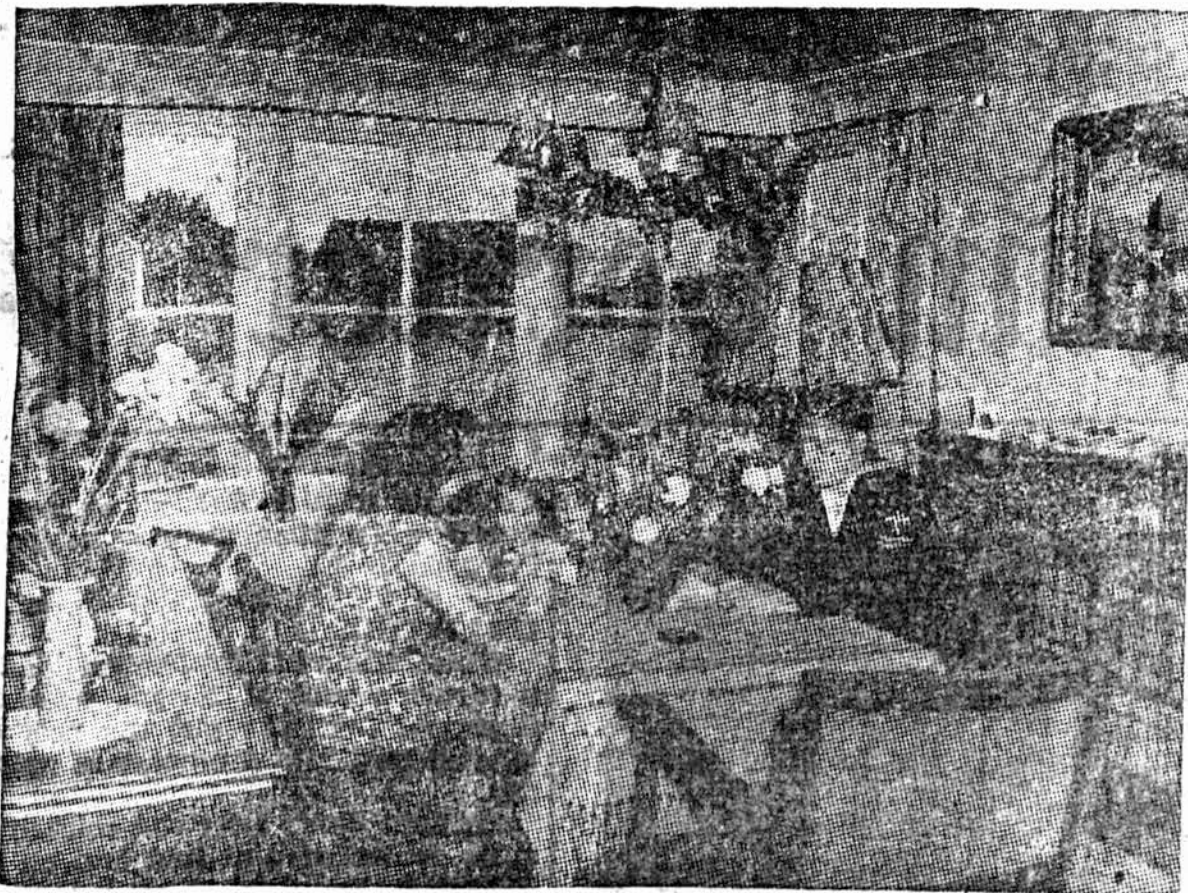
The hospital has 250 beds and honorary staff of 50 doctors and 18 resident doctors. There are nine different wards including a separate ward for women and children. The annual expenditure incurred by the hospital is over Rs. 8,00,000. The hospital has made a plan for its expansion to have 250 beds more and for this purpose has recently purchased three adjoining buildings.

The Governor was taken to the Operation Room and was told that last year alone they had performed no less than 2486 operations in various cases. The hospital will be celebrating its Silver Jubilee next January.

Mystery Of Tippy Prisoners Solved

SAVANNAH, Georgia, Feb. 4 (UPA). City police today solved the mystery of tippy prisoners. They raided a house across the street from the prison barracks. A woman identified as Annie Lee Chaney had 3-1/2 gallons of corn liquor and was selling it to prisoners, who would slip from the gate of the barrack yard go across the street and stagger back.

HOUSE BOATS TO SOLVE HOUSING SHORTAGE



ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES: Each boat consists of a living-room, two or three bedrooms, bathroom, and kitchen equipped with the latest fittings, gadgets and labour-saving devices. And there is no "householders' tax" to pay!

With one in four Dutch families lacking a home of its own as a result of war, Holland has turned to houseboat building to solve the housing shortage. The new boats, costing less than £600 to buy, are insulated against heat and cold; have gas, water, and electricity laid on; contain two or three bed-rooms, a living-room, a small central hall, bath-room, and kitchen equipped with the latest labour-saving devices. And being mobile they enable a man to take his home along with him when he changes his job.

(BY H. V. WILLEM)

With one in four Dutch families lacking a house of its own as a result of war damage, Holland has now turned to wholesale building of houseboats in an attempt to solve the country's urgent housing problem. Five of the largest shipping wharves in Holland are now each turning out prefabricated houseboats at the rate of three a week, and within six months this total will have been stepped up to one a day. The long-term programme envisages still greater output.

Each houseboat costs less than £600 to buy, and customers get guaranteed delivery within six weeks of placing their orders.

Applications are already pouring in by the ten thousand, which is not surprising; for in addition to the desire for "somewhere to live," the demand is stimulated by the intrinsic value and advantages of the houseboats themselves.

Each consists of a spacious living room, two or three bed-rooms, a small central hall and a kitchen equipped with the latest fittings, gadgets and labour-saving devices. Moreover the houseboat is exempt from the normal Dutch "householders' tax."

Built To Last

The boats are built following a new system, on so-called "floating concrete-construction keels," the chief advantage of which is that they will last a life time and will not need taking out of the water every five years for reconditioning; as is the case with ordinary boats. This concrete withstands the effects of immersion far better than the normal wood, although naturally it becomes fouled by algae in time, and it is impervious to the attacks of insects. So the houseboat owner can be as sure as any householder on dry land that his "foundations" are secure. And he is less likely to be troubled by damp than many others who live in a normal house.

The new houseboats with a living space of roughly 230 cubic metres (300 cubic yards) possess all the comforts of a well-equipped suburban villa. Everywhere in Holland it is possible to have water, gas and electricity laid on to the floating homes. They are all fitted with bathrooms and hot and cold hand-basins and kitchen sinks, and all possess more built-in cupboards than the average house. The walls of the boats are insulated against both extreme heat and extreme cold by layers of glass-wool, and large windows are built right round all sides. Most are also fitted with roof-terraces.

One typical new houseboat owner is flight-sergeant Jan Martens, who has anchored his floating home on a canal close to Volterburg Airfield, where he works. He showed me all over his "water castle" in which he lives with his wife and children.

Advantage Of Mobility

"It is the great attraction," he told me. "We were fed up with sharing a house

with several other families. And another thing—if I get transferred to another airfield, I'll simply get my home tugged along." (A feat quite possible in Holland where the extensive waterways reach every town and village).

"What is more, if and when I leave the Service and apply for a civilian job, I shall certainly get priority because I shall be able to bring my 'house' with me."

Marten's wife, who was at first rather sceptical at the idea of living on a houseboat, is now a confirmed convert and would not change for any house ashore. The children, too, enjoy the sun and water all day long, and for winter will have their ice rink right outside the front door.

The enormous popularity of the houseboat scheme has led to another idea, on which experimental tests have already been carried out by the same wharves which are building the houseboats. The new idea is aimed at preventing the waterways from becoming too clogged with houseboats in the next few years, and consists of what may be described as a "land houseboat on wheels."

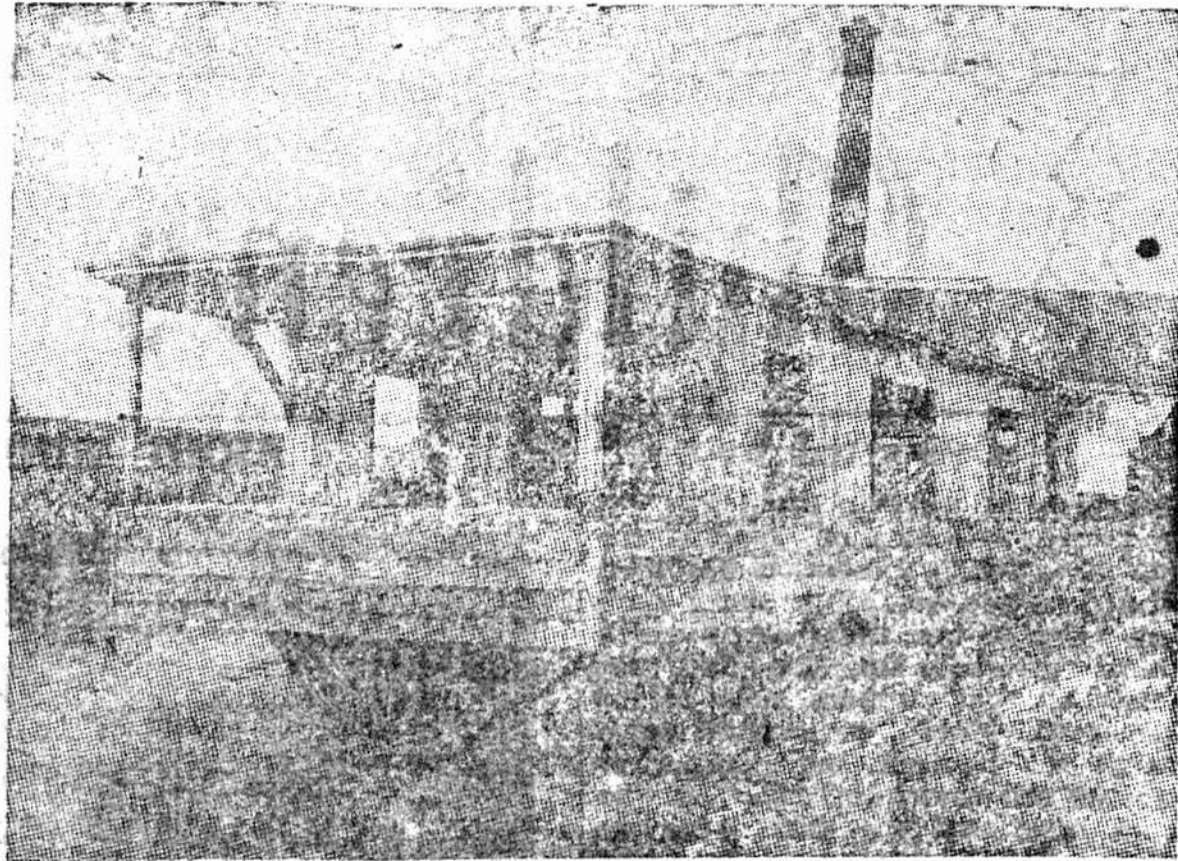
And For Export

These land houseboats will be made of the same type of concrete as is being used for the water-houseboats, but they will be fitted with tile roofs. They will be so constructed as to be able to be pulled along anywhere by lorry or automobile, after which 500 bricks will be sufficient to fix them securely (and if desired, permanently) to the ground. The interior of these wheeled landboats will be identical to that of the houseboats.

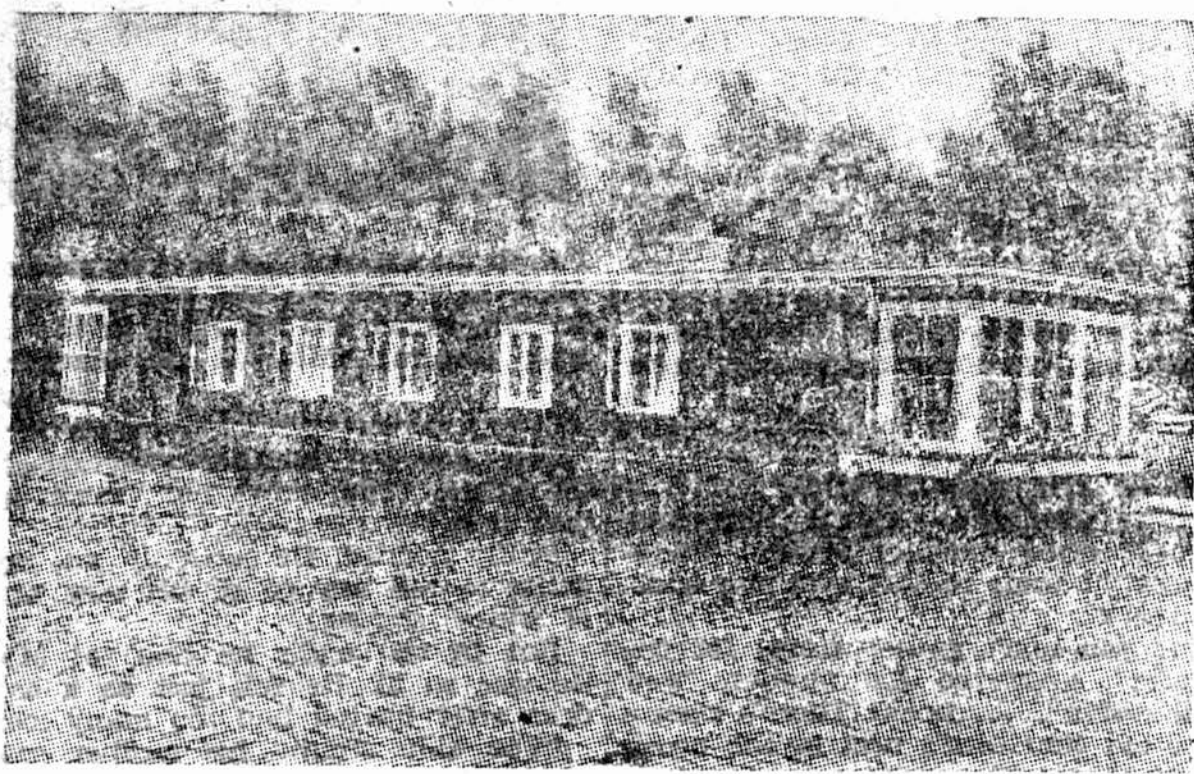
No new manufacturing idea in Europe, of course, would be complete without the magic word export, and the Dutch have conformed to the prevailing practice in this respect. By the end of the year, export of the houseboats will start to the U.S. zone of Germany. After that who knows? These new style Dutch houses may one day be seen on all the waterways of Europe—even across the Atlantic, wherever indeed there is a housing shortage, a lack of easily prepared sites, and stretches of water where normal traffic is not so great as to cause them to obstruct the barges. They offer the homeless not only a comfortable home but the attractions of a life on the water, which appeals to so many.

Speechless

Mrs. Gretchen Finkler, wife of the Marshall Aid envoy to Britain, told the U.S. Embassy she was to speak at a meeting in London. Said the Embassy: "Then you must not touch religion, politics, the British Government, the American Government, President Truman, Governor Dewey, Western Union, the Brussels Pact, the Berlin Airlift, Marshall Aid, or Steel Nationalization." When she said: "Tell me what I can speak about?" She was told: "Oh, just be charming".



ANOTHER ON THE WAY. Here somebody's home—in other words, another of the new Dutch houseboats—is seen under construction at a wharf near Diemen. It will easily accommodate a family of five when finished.



CHEAP AND MOBILE HOME: Costing less than £600 to buy, and easily movable when necessary, the new Dutch houseboats are Holland's answer to the housing shortage. The walls are insulated against extreme heat and cold, windows are built right round all sides, and many are fitted with roof terraces. Water, gas and electricity are laid on, and each houseboat is fitted with a bathroom and hot and cold hand-basins and kitchen sinks.

JUST TURN BACK THE PAGES OF HISTORY. FOURTEEN YEARS AGO, ON OCTOBER 16, 1934, THE CHINESE RED ARMY BEGAN ITS GREAT MARCH FROM SOUTH CHINA. THAT MIRACLE OF RETREAT—6,000 MILES—WHICH SAVED IT FROM BEING WIPED OUT OF EXISTENCE BY CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S RUTHLESS GENERALS. EDGAR SNOW DESCRIBED IT: "AN ODYSSEY UNEQUALLED IN MODERN TIMES THE WHOLE JOURNEY ON FOOT ACROSS SOME OF THE WORLD'S MOST IMPASSABLE TRACKS, MOST OF THEM UNFIT FOR WHEELED TRAFFIC, ACROSS SOME OF THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS AND THE GREATEST RIVERS OF ASIA."

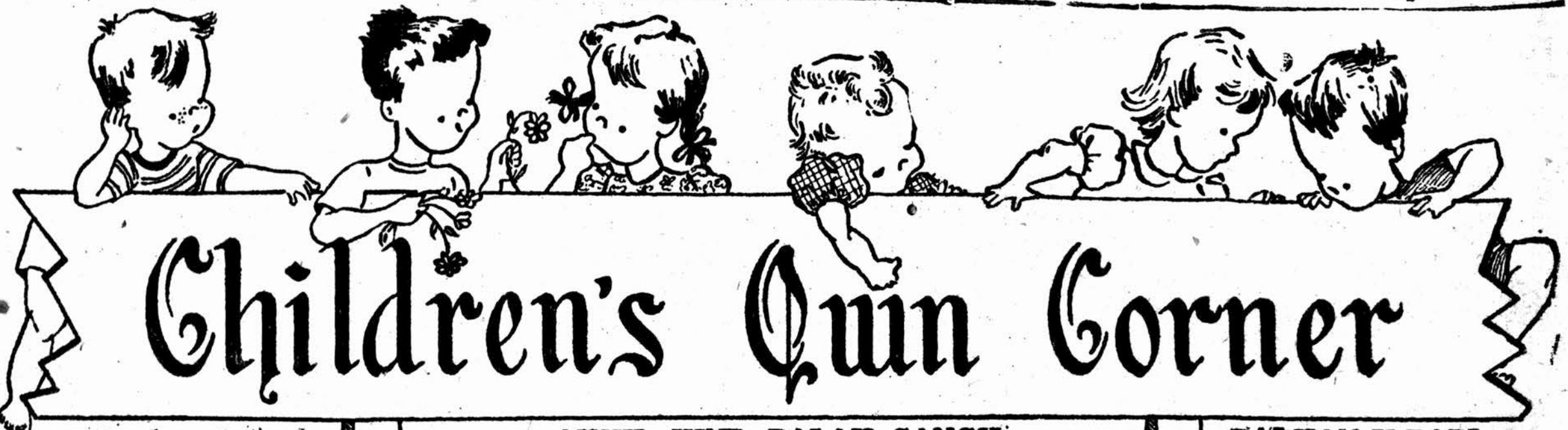
"The Last Pass Vanquished, The Three Armies Smiled"

A POEM BY MAO TSE-TUNG
Communist Leader Of China

Mao Tse-Tung and his followers were inspired to achieve the impossible by a vision which has to-day been fulfilled. To-day he returns victorious, admired by the whole world, even by his political enemies while Chiang Kai-Shek is dishonoured and condemned. Mao Tse-Tung, like many really great leaders, was poet as well as strategist. During the terrors and privations of the great march, he wrote the following poem:

The sky is high, the clouds are winnowing,
I gaze southwards at the wild geese disappearing over the horizon
I count on my fingers—a distance of 20,000 li
I say we are not heroes if we do not reach the Great Wall.
Standing on the highest peak of six mountains,
The Red flags streaming in the west wind,
To-day with a long rope in my hand,
I wonder how soon before we can bind up the monster.

None in the Red Army feared the distresses of the long march.
We looked lightly on the thousand peaks and the ten thousand rivers.
The five mountains rose and fell like rippling waves,
The wuliang mountains were no more than small green pebbles.
Warm were the sheer precipices when gold sand river dashed into them.
Cold were the iron-chained bridges over the Tatu river.
Fighting in the thousand snowy folds of the Min mountain,
The last pass vanquished, the three armies smiled.



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by:

AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

BALKAN-JI-BARI

You may be sorry to learn that for the present the idea of holding the Children's Tour Exhibition has been dropped. I feel sorry too. But I have great faith in one thing about which I have repeatedly told you—and that is that all that happens must be for some good. Maybe we cannot judge this at the moment, but sooner or later, we are bound to realise it. So let us hope that the next time we think of the Exhibition, we shall be able to organise it successfully.

Not many had got quite interested themselves in the Exhibition, but many were making anxious enquiries about it since recently. Those who worked for it deserve our heartfelt thanks—specially the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, the General Secretary, Shrimati Sarabai Nanavati, the Joint Secretaries, Shri Pratprai Mehta and Shri Prabhuhai Upadhyaya. I am sure love's labour, and energies spent for it, are never lost. We are going to reap a rich harvest, we may have to wait for it though, and patiently. There is nothing to be disheartened about, for something better may turn up—who knows!



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Balkan-Ji-Bari Children's Variety Show at Delhi. He was pleased with their artistic talents and blessed the Balkan-Ji-Bari. On his right in the photograph (from left) are: Shri She-wak Bhojraj, Mrs. S. S. Mathur, Shri B. G. Kher and Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan.

PHILIP THE FIELDMOUSE

"Why should I collect nuts and seeds?" cried naughty Philip Fieldmouse. "I want to stay and play hide-and-seek."

"If you don't gather stores for the winter", answered his mother, "you will starve Look! There's such a nice old chaffinch's nest in the hedge along there! Why don't you hide some corn in that for a start?"

With a sulky twirl of his thin tail Philip set to work, and soon he had a small store tucked away in the nest. Then he decided to go into the wood for some nuts.

He was scuffling at the bottom of a hazel bush when he heard a rustle overhead. Looking up, he saw a huge mouse with big bulging eyes and a furry tail.

"Are you hunting for nuts to hide in winter storehouses too?" Philip squeaked rather nervously.

Hunting for nuts to hide in winter storehouses, yes, the other answered. "But I don't bother much about storehouses, I eat the nuts now. And then I get fat enough to live all through the winter without often eating at all."

Philip thought that this was such a good idea that he would do the same. So he ate, and ate, AND ATE, till he felt so tight round the waist he could not bend. Then he went off home to have a nap.

But his mother met him on the way.

"Have you got another storehouse?" she asked. "You didn't put much in that nest!"

Philip nodded. He certainly was not going to tell anyone of his new way of winter storing!

But in the night he had to! My! He was so ill. He felt just as a boy does after having had too many ices.

"You silly child!" his mother said when at last she had heard the whole story. "That was a Dormouse you were talking to, not a mouse like us. They sleep almost without waking the whole winter through, so they don't need lots of storehouses as we do!"

The next day Philip collected more stores than any of the others.

WITH MALICE AFORETHOUGHT

He was boasting that he had never had an accident.

"But you told us yesterday that you were once tossed by a bull", remarked his friend.

"But that wasn't an accident; he did it deliberately!"

FINGER-NAIL FACTS

A healthy person's finger-nails grow about an inch-and-a-half a year. Those of people who are ill or under-nourished grow less quickly. The nail on the middle finger grows slightly faster than the rest. It takes four and a half months for a finger-nail to grow to its full length. The average man of seventy has renewed his finger-nails about 186 times.

BLANK STAMP

A man handed sixpence over a post office counter in England the other day for a stamp with nothing on it! It was, of course, a freak stamp and it may prove valuable if there are few or no other freaks in the issue.

The printer's ink had missed the corner stamp of a block of twelve sixpenny Olympic Games commemorative issue and had only partially printed the stamps above and on the right.

The treasurer of the Rotherham Philatelic Society was in a local post office with the society's president when he noticed the error.

The girl at the counter, only concerned at receiving sixpence for each sixpenny stamp, had no hesitation in selling the blank stamp, and was probably amazed that men would pay for such imperfection.

This particular imperfection may prove extremely valuable.

BOTTLE'S LONG JOURNEY

Two boys threw a sealed bottle into the sea at Swalecliffe, Kent, last May, and it was found in the Baltic in August.

The bottle launchers had enclosed in the bottle a request for notification. They were surprised to receive a letter with the stamp of the Field Post Office, Oldenburg, Germany.

The letter stated that a party of seal hunter who were harbouring for the night in a cave on the Island of

Fehmarn in the Baltic sighted the bottle when they were searching for firewood.

GRATITUDE

When Shrimati Prabhaben Mankad, a farmer's wife of Nargol, rescued a drowning hen, she put the poor bedraggled bird into a manger of grass to dry.

An hour or so later the chicken had quite recovered and had laid an egg! Evidently she wanted to repay Shrimati Prabhaben for her kindness.

UNFRIGHTENED

The youth, when asked why he was late,

Replied, with a little disarming, The reason, sir, my clock you see, I find no more alarming.

SIMILAR STORY

The teacher was reproving the twins. "Your essays on Our Cat are the same, word for word", she said sternly.

"Yes, miss", replied the twins. "It's the same cat".

SENSE OF TOUCH

Here is an interesting test, which shows how deceptive our senses are. Try it on a friend.

Touch him very lightly on the neck just behind the ear with the heads of two matches held about three-quarters of an inch apart.

Ask him how many points of contact he feels and he will no doubt say one.

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

Who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? And why have you delayed?

There are a number of Balkan-Ji-Bari Units in Bombay and suburbs, and also outside Bombay. Try and attend one of these meetings, and you will like to be there always!

Everyone is most welcome to join the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

Dada will be glad to hear from you whenever you can write to him

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada

"Gulistan"

Khar—Bombay 21

(Continued from page 7)

doubt and questioning prevailed. And a sense of frustration led to wishful thinking and a sinister transvaluation of values took place. The purpose and end of our life became the acquisition and possession of material things and the only joy we knew was the sensual pleasure that we derived from trying to satisfy the insatiable desires of our senses. We were not satisfied even with this. We tried not only to acquire and possess more and more material objects but also to overreach, outshine and outrun our fellow beings in this competitive race to reach the ever receding Will-o'-the-Wisp. And to enable us to enjoy the amenities of what we called the modern scientific civilisation we tried always to keep a great part of humanity under our subjection to do our bidding. And thus began the exploitation of man by man of class to class and nation by nation. To snatch away things from others and to keep a large mass of people in a state of perpetual slavery, we required force and so monstrous weapons of destruction and death were invented and the culmination of this process has reached in the invention of the Atom Bomb. No more deadly weapon was ever invented in the history of mankind. The whole human race, for the first time in its history has been presented with a choice between life and death and if we fail to meet this challenge with courage and determination if we fail to strengthen our will to live and to survive.

WHITHER MANKIND?

by making radical changes in our lives, our purposes and our institutions and if we fail to make these changes in time—time, now, is the essence of survival—we are sure to commit an act of suicide in an attempt at mutual extermination with the deadly weapons, that has been now put into our hands and the prophesy, the last presentiment of that versatile genius, the like whom the world produces hardly in a century, and who is now no more will come true.

When wars conflicts and the ultimate disasters stare us in the face, we stand against in wonder and alarm and know not the cause of all these.

We were happy, we think, and we see no reason why that happiness should be disturbed. But we forget that our happiness is based on the exploitation and the consequent sufferings and sorrows of millions of people and the superstructure of happiness, thus, is built on sandy foundations. We forget that we are also liable to fall a victim to our own way of life and that somebody else with a superior might, might exploit us in turn and make us lose ourselves in that vast ocean of exploited humanity. This competitive race for superior weapons of destruction is leading us with unimaginable speed towards the final catastrophe and disaster, unless we wake up betimes.

AND thus we are sweating our rudderless ship in the vast mighty ocean and at the helm are men who know not whither to proceed. Our ship is at the mercy of the storm and the turbulent waves of the sea and is being tossed about in various directions. When the sea is serene and calm, our voyage is smooth and when the tempest comes we can hardly prevent the ship from sinking. And we find fault with the storm, knowing not that even when the voyage is smooth in calm sea, we know not our way and there lies the cause of it all.

This great tragedy of human life moved many a sensitive soul and they found the root of the trouble in the purposelessness of this universe. Man, they said, is not at fault; he is the poor victim of what Hardy called "crass casualty". They were filled with deep anguish and pain at the sight of boundless human suffering and from their troubled minds and tortured hearts came out the cry "Life thou art a galling load, through rough and weary ways. To wretches such as I." But some others, equally sensitive and sympathetic souls, in their moments of merciless and detached self introspection, exclaimed in deep agony and torment "what man has made of man." And in the realisation of this truth, lies the hope for humanity.

Let us not mistake, then the beauti-

ful fascinating reflection of the mountain peak in the mighty sea, throbbing with life, as it were, with the ceaseless movements of its waves for the real pinnacle of the mountain, where lies our journey's end and the beauty, and magnificence and splendour of which can be realised when we have actually reached it. If we do commit this fatal mistake, our own shrill discordant yet unique notes will surely lose themselves in the eternal song of the sea.

(To Be Continued)

STALIN'S TACTICS IN WAR ON CAPITALISM

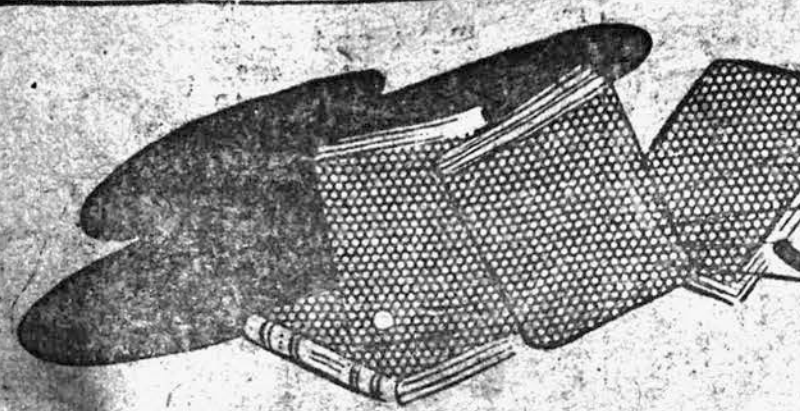
(Continued From Page 5)

of doctrinal statements to the effect that since the October Revolution the world has been divided into two hostile camps between which a series of collisions is inevitable.

One of Premier Stalin's favourite quotations from Lenin, the author writes, is that "we live... not only in a state but in a system of states, and the existence of the Soviet Republic side by side with the Imperialist states for a long time is unthinkable. In the end either one or the other will conquer. And until that end comes, a series of the most terrible collisions between the Soviet Republic and the bourgeois states is inevitable."

"Stalin," Historicus points out, "depended to this forecast of inexorable war a succinct, clear, one would think."

February 6, 1949



Talking of Books—

CREED AND PHILOSOPHY OF KABIR

"KABIR SAHEBNUN BIJAK, WITH A GUJARATI TRANSLATION BY MANILAL TULSIDAS MEHTA—PUBLISHED BY THE SWASAMVED KARYALAYA, SHIVABAG, BARODA. PRICE RS. 10/- 1948 SE-CONDEDN.

Kabir the well-known philosopher and founder of the Kabir Panth, has propounded his creed and philosophy, in a series of verses, and called it Bijak. Tolerance of conflicting ideologies in religion and belief, the real swarup of Jiva-Atma-Soul—and the explanation of True Religion—these are the prominent features of the creed founded by him centuries ago, and the number of his followers can be counted in thousands and the seeds of that creed are scattered all over India. Hindus and Muslims—devotees of Rama and Rahim—are the same to him, and the same in the eyes of God: this is the view he propagates. A commentary on the main scripture (Bijak) is written by Shri Purn Sahab and it is called "Triya." Both the main scriptures and the commentary are full of technical phrases and complicated ideas and thoughts, but in spite of this, Mr. Manilal Mehta—even though the original text is in old Hindi—has bravely struggled to render it into sensible Gujarati and has evidently succeeded, as is shown by the fact that a second edition has been called for in ten years. The size of the book is arresting. It contains nearly 500 pages. It is sure to help the Gujarati followers of the Kabir Panth and others interested in this subject.

K

Decline Of Hindu

"HAMARA SAMAJ" BY SHRI SAN-
TARAM B.A. PUBLISHED BY THE
NALANDA PUBLICATIONS, POST
BOX NO. 1353, BOMBAY. ILLUS-
TRATED JACKET PRICE RS. 6/-
(1948).

Shri Santaram is a well-known Hindi writer. The book is meant to give a picture of the present state of Hindu Society, which has much deteriorated. He has consulted about 130 books in English, Hindi, Sanskrit and other languages. The evil to which he traces the downfall of the Hindu society is the rigid form of the caste system. He has supported his contention with facts and figures, quotations and extracts from ancient Hindu scriptures. The well-known episode of an interview between Shri Shankaracharya and the shudra sweeper, who was asked to get out of the former's way when he was proceeding to the Ganges for a bath with his pupils, to escape contamination and when the latter refused to do so and argued out the whole problem with him—of equality of the shudra and the Brahmin in the sight of God—so well that the Acharya admitted that the sweeper was his Guru, is set out in full by Shri Santaramji. His arguments are cogent and difficult to controvert. He is the creator and helmsman for the Jat Pat Tokat Mandal of the Punjab, and hence speaks from the heart and therefore eloquently. The book is

packed with original ideas and should prove a landmark in the history of the cause.

"K"

Policies Of Government

ECONOMY OF PERMANENCE by J. C. Kumarappa. Published by A.I.V. I.A. Wardha. Pp. 87. Price Rs. 2.

Mr. Kumarappa is well-known as an ardent social worker and he was recognized as one of the leading thought-givers of the Congress party before it came into power. Since then his influence seems to have waned at least so far as the policies of government are concerned. If Mr. Kumarappa's ideas are as he has described them in this book this is neither surprising nor distressing. Apart from a general preference for a decentralized and simple economy which many will share it is not possible to derive from his thought either a consistent or a fruitful scheme of action. To take a few illustrations. He is keen on having a democratic State but is afraid of having a parliamentary opposition. He would supply the place of the opposition by organising an extra-constitutional body of select workers, the Lok Sevak Sangh, with its own capital and countrywide organization. The function of this organization is described as advising and guiding the secular government. If these ideas are really implemented would the result of democratic, secular or even barely constitutional? While favouring freedom and decentralization Mr. Kumarappa would retain for the government such wide functions of assistance, direction and positive activity that they simply cannot be carried out except by a strong and well-endowed government. Mr. Kumarappa is afraid of the extensive use of capital, and in any case he feels that it will not be available, and yet he urges that steps should be taken to provide all materials needed to put the people gainfully at work. How is this to be done except by the creation and use of capital which in physical terms means capital goods. There is no getting away from the fact that back of the mind of people who suggest such apparently simple schemes lies the feeling of fear to face the problems of modern life. But there is no escape from them if poverty and dependence are to be avoided. The economy of permanence means an authoritative state and a stagnation of industry. Nobody would now desire this, and even if we were to choose it world forces would swamp us into a state of vassalage of more powerful economies. While retaining the peculiar features of our economy such as a prosperous village life and a self-reliant body of artisans we must welcome the aids of science and modern organization. These latter are no more degrading or conflict-inducing than the scattered and stagnant economy which is often preferred on the strength of a false hope that it would prove more lasting. Neither our past experience nor the contemporary experience of undeveloped economies

justifies such a hope. This is not to say that several of Mr. Kumarappa's suggestions will not prove, as indeed they are already proving, of value in any detailed plans that a progressive Government of India may adopt.

D.G.K.

Practical Working Of Joint Stock Banks

LECTURES ON BANKING IN INDIA. By D. S. Sastri. Published by Andhra University, Waltair. Pp. 47. Price Re. 1-3.

The publication contains the substance of a series of four lectures delivered by Mr. Sastri, Agent, Central Bank of India, Madras, to the commerce students of the Andhra University. The lectures are well designed to give to banking students a fairly realistic idea of the practical working of a joint stock bank. The capital structure of a bank, its policy regarding deposits and advances, and the precautions to be taken so as to maintain a safe and profitable relationship between these have been described with the sure touch of a practical banker. Such mysteries as long term and short term deposits, advances on bullion, securities, and bills, as also the rates of interest paid or charged are unravelled to the satisfaction of the elementary student and layman. We feel certain that the lectures in book form will immensely benefit not only the students of commerce but also that wider public who without knowing much about banking business has in fact to deal with banks in one capacity or another.

D.G.K.

India's Foreign Trade

INDIA IN WORLD TRADE.—Published by Indian Merchants' Chamber Bombay. Pp. 78. Price Rs. 2.

This second volume in the chamber's series on our foreign trade has been prepared by Messrs. Gheewala and Tirumalai. The current and prospective position of our foreign trade is outlined against the historical background of the two world wars and partition. Two pertinent points which affect immediate policy are well brought out. Multilateral trade which is most to be desired for ensuring the maximum possible advantage both for imports and exports is not immediately practicable, though such is the declared objective of the International Trade Organization of which India is a member. The balance of trade position of most countries is so precarious and their internal price position is so unsteady that unless some form of bilateralism in foreign trade is allowed they will find it impossible to ensure the supplies that they need. India is no exception and will have to follow for at least some time to come a selective course in her foreign dealings. The field of choice for India has, however, been severely restricted on account of the limited release for multilateral clearance out of our sterling balances. This throws us more and more at the mercy of the sterling area countries even though the natural trend of our foreign trade has been away from the empire countries in which have only a limited ability and willingness to supply goods to us. This experience creates the urgent

need of making purchases in hard currency countries and meeting the net obligations by resorting to foreign loans, which the authors advocate on suitable conditions. For students of India's foreign trade and balance of payments the book will serve as a good guide.

D.G.K.

Economic Crisis In India

INFLATION AND THE ECONOMIC CRISIS IN INDIA TODAY.—By T. V. Ramanujam. Published by S. Viswanathan, Madras Pp. 33. Price 12 As.

This is the second brochure in the Current Thought Series which is being brought out by the publisher. While, as the author says in the preface, nothing new has been said in the book, the presentation of all the essentials of the present economic crisis in the country is so simple, direct and revealing that all laymen who can read it are bound to benefit by the effort. It was never truer than now that unless intelligent public opinion is created on current economic questions one of two evils is bound to arise. In fact these two evils, namely surrender of judgment to leaders who with the best intentions in the world may either be unable or unwilling to follow the right course on account of pressure of interested groups, or an incomplete comprehension of all aspects of their policy, have already arisen. The common citizen, the consumer, the tax-payer—these need to be properly instructed so that they may form an independent judgment and may set about making their real will known to the leaders. Mr. Ramanujam's book is well calculated to serve this end. In the main the book constitutes an impressive background to and a strong defence of the policy announced by the Government of India after their consultations in last October with economists, representatives of industry and labour leaders. To rouse the country in support of that policy and to uphold the determination of Government itself to pursue that declaration the situation must be constantly reviewed and the success of the implementation measured. Mr. Ramanujam's book will materially help this process.

D.G.K.

Study Of Indian Statistics

INDIAN STATISTICS. By M. K. Ghosh and D. N. Elhance. Publishers: the Indian Press, Allahabad. Pp. 335. Price Rs. 8.

For students in Indian colleges a study of Indian statistical sources is prescribed in addition to a study of statistics as a science. The economics and commerce students are specially interested in this descriptive survey, and they will derive considerable benefit from the text-book prepared by the two authors who are members of the Department of Commerce in the Allahabad University. An increasing number of non-official and semi-official sources now prepare and publish important statistical series and it would be more helpful to students if in books of this kind an account of these were included and kept up-to-date.

D.G.K.

(Continued from page 6)

which are ploughed back into the soil. The method is especially suited to light sandy soils and is much more effective than letting the green matter rot for the purpose of making manure, for by that process it loses much of its goodness. The plants that are generally used for this type of fertilizing are those which grow fast and cover the ground sufficiently well. In the West crops such as turnips and sunflower seeds are used but important among these in our country are such plants as indigo, hemp, groundnut, and so on.

Then there are composts—a mixture of various types of natural and organic manures—fish manures and, last but not the least, oil cake manures.

The last type is especially interesting as an example of the utilisation of the by-products and "left-overs" of industry. Rape, castor, cotton, mustard, linseed, groundnut are all used after their more valuable contents are extracted for making edible oils or vanaspati. Oilcakes usually contain about 4-7 per cent of nitrogen and are

SALTS OF THE EARTH

used on light soils when a slow-acting fertilizers is required.

And so we come to the chemical or artificial fertilizers.

These, in turn can be divided into three classes—nitrogen, phosphate and potash manures.

Nitrogenous manures are among the most important, for nitrogen is the most important of plant foods. But it cannot be assimilated by the plant in its pure form, and has to be given in the form of ammonium salts or other compounds which contain nitrogen. A proper use of these can cause the plants to grow very well, but an injudicious application will make them wilt and become susceptible to the attacks of insect pests. Nitrogenous manures are especially useful for crops like tobacco, tea, betel, cabages, etc., but can, at the same time, help the growth of most other crops. Examples of nitrogenous manures are

sodium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, calcium nitrate and calcium cyanamide.

Phosphate manures are quite indispensable for certain types of crops. It is said that a deficiency of phosphoric acid can cause more harm to crops than an equal deficiency of nitrogen! This class of manures is generally flowering and ripening and are best used on plants like peas and beans. They do, in fact, generally improve all types of food crops but act most effectively in conjunction with farmyard or similar manure. Mineral phosphates, bones, super-phosphates, and slag obtained from the basic processes of steel-making—all can be used to great advantage.

And finally, we have the potash manures such as potassium nitrate, potassium chloride, wood ashes, potassium carbonate and even molasses and the stems of banana plants. Potash is actually more widely distributed in

the soil than either nitrogen or phosphoric acid, and has to be used only when the soil is poor in potash content. Potatoes, leaf and root crops, grass, fruit and tomatoes all benefit from it. In fact, it is said that the leaf scorch in trees and the green patches in tomatoes are both due to a potash deficiency.

Our soil needs fertilizers and needs them very badly. We have got to make our Government and our farmers realize this. We must make use of every scrap of manure available—dried blood, animals' horns, hoofs, wool and feathers and—most important of all—the cow dung which our farmers use for fuel must be returned to the land. The farmer must be taught the best method of application, the time and the season, and how best to preserve the use—natural and organic manure.

Unless this is done and we are made to realize the significance of fertilizers, it is very probable that in the coming years the Bengal famine will be repeated in every part of India.—I.P.F.

*Let us talk
it over—*

THE National Planning Committee which had appointed a Sub-Committee on Education observes in its Report, "The woman teacher will have to be given a special importance and recruited in larger and larger numbers, whether boys and girls are trained together or separately."

The recommendation of recruiting larger numbers of women will not be questioned by anyone who has the vaguest idea of the lee-way the nation has to make up in the field of education. However, there may not be only a few who would doubt the wisdom of suggesting that "the woman teacher will have to be given a special importance." They are bound to ask "Why any special treatment to women when they are crying from the house-tops that they be given equality of status with man?"

The first reason is that we have a greater percentage of women to be made literate than that of men. The task of doing so will have to be undertaken mostly by women themselves. The large numbers of women in the villages are steeped in prejudice and old-fashioned ideas of modesty. Naturally they would be more amenable to receive instruction at the hands of a member of their own sex. Another justification lies in the fact that primary education is to be made free and universal. It is at the primary stage that fortitude and a good deal of patience, the qualities which are naturally found in a woman, are essential.

Apart from the primary stage, pre-primary or pre-basic education will require thousands upon thousands of women teachers. This aspect of education has received scant attention in the country. Some time back when an effort was made in the city to attract public attention towards it by organising a "Bal Shikshan Nagar"—a Children's town—Hon. B. G. Kher observed that Government could not shoulder the responsibility in this particular sphere of education for lack of funds. On the other hand, even the educated people feel that pre-primary education is only a far to be cultivated by the rich!

How this is far from the truth can be seen if only we care to look at the educationally advanced countries where the kindergarten and nursery schools have come to be a part and parcel of the general programme of education. It is not for nothing that the Sargent Committee Report on Post-war Educational Reconstruction lays great emphasis on this side of education and goes so far as to suggest that this field should be entirely in the hands of women. But since the problem has been shelved by the authorities let us leave it at that and turn once more to the much-neglected teacher.

Our educational requirements need women teachers to the tune of ten lacs only for the basic schools (Sargent Report). From where to bring them? The primary teachers' lot has been the worst in this profession. They have no guarantee of service as their jobs depend upon the pleasure of the despotic members of local boards. The plight of women teachers in private schools (especially in the villages) is the last word in the sorry state of affairs. At times, her sex becomes her worst enemy as she is expected to do anything to keep the superiors in good humour.

It is not surprising therefore that this profession has suffered loss of prestige. Formerly this was the only field open to women seeking employment and whether they had any vocation for it or not they had to accept it as a career. But now when new avenues are open to women, offering better remuneration and conditions of work, they won't care to take up this profession. This tendency will seriously affect the entire programme of education.

There is already a shortage of women teachers in girls' schools and the Bombay Government have directed that women teachers should be appointed on a part-time basis in secondary schools. But such piecemeal efforts are not enough to combat the grave situation. Government should not only redress the teachers' grievances but also try to make the profession attractive by creating better conditions of work and granting decent remuneration. The prestige of this profession cannot be propped up by opening holiday camps or issuing flats as to how the teacher should be addressed!

—Leela

Britain Solves The Servant Problem

SKILLED TRAINING FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS

By Minnie Pallister

THE National Institute of Houseworkers, one of Britain's answers to some of the more thorny problems of domestic help, is just over one year old. Over 160 students have entered the seven centres the Institute has opened in different parts of the United Kingdom and during 1949 it is hoped that at least 500 students will be trained.

The aim of the National Institute of Houseworkers is to arise the status of the domestic worker and with this objective it has undertaken to train women and provide them with suitable jobs. Any young woman who is interested in domestic work can apply to enter one of the centres. If, after a personal interview, she is found suitable, she receives full instructions free, with maintenance and allowances. If she is under 17, she will be

and then she will have three weeks annually.

Energetic Sponsor

The woman who is chiefly responsible for raising the status of domestic workers in Britain in this way is Miss Dorothy Elliott, President of the National Institute of Houseworkers. She works actively on their behalf at the Institute's headquarters in London. Her trade union work brought Miss Elliott into touch with women's employment in industries, hospitals and local authorities.

Miss Elliott told me that though she had seen great advances made gradually in the position of women in industry, in hospitals, in the catering industry and in domestic work in hospitals, but one great field of employment—that of domestic work—remained unorganised. When the way was opened



AIR GIRL FROM INDIA. Indian air hostess, Miss Dorothy Coelho has flown thousands of miles since she took up her duties as hostess 30 months ago. She is one of three hostesses on the London-Cairo leg of the Bombay flights. Dorothy gets £46 a month with "all found" when away on Cairo flights. If she stays a year in London, income-tax is at the British rate of almost £10 a month—ten times as much as what she pays in India.

a juvenile and will train for nine months; if over 17, she will train for six months.

During her training every student must work in one or more carefully selected households so as to gain experience. After the juvenile student has been trained she must be employed as a pre-diploma worker for a year or until she is 18, before she takes her diploma examination.

When eventually a girl receives her diploma she automatically becomes an Associate Member of the Institute and may go to her local centre whenever she wants help or advice. She is also entitled to wear the Institute's uniform—a turquoise blue overall with the N.I.H. badge on it.

If she is under 18 and lives out she will earn a minimum of £3 (Rs. 40) a week, if she lives in her employer's home she will get £1-13-6d. (Rs. 22-5-0). If over 18, she will get £3-4s. (Rs. 42-11-0) a week living out, or £1-14s. (Rs. 22-10-0) living in. She will work 44 hours a week (non-resident) and 48 hours a week (resident) and will get extra pay for overtime. If under 18, she will work only 44 hours a week (resident) and 40 hours (non-resident); she is not allowed to do overtime. She will be given two weeks' holiday with pay each year for the first five years

for women and girls to take clerical and industrial jobs or enter the professions, the lack of organisation and status meant that no one was willing to share the domestic work in private houses. The housewife became more and more overburdened, as this coincided with the entry of many women into public life as local government councillors and Members of Parliament.

I asked Miss Elliott what first interested her in the problem of the domestic worker, and if she had been brought into contact with it at the outset of her career. "On the contrary," she replied, "when I left the University during World War I, I worked at a factory bench, and so became acquainted with the conditions of women in industry. I studied at the London School of Economics for a time, then worked as a trade union officer for 20 years."

Infinite Variety

I asked Miss Elliott what she thought of the statement, so often made lately, that housework could never be made as interesting as office or factory work. "I emphatically deny it," she answered. "Your success at a job depends on whether you are inter-

ested in it; and for those who like working in the home, domestic work gives an opportunity to exercise much skill, and has infinite variety—which is very satisfying."

"Why then," I persisted, "are girls so terribly prejudiced against domestic work?"

"There is a short answer to that," she said, "lack of status and the belief that there is less freedom, together with the fact that there are no standards of conditions of employment as in other occupations."

It is not surprising, therefore, that when the National Institute of Houseworkers was founded in 1946, Miss Elliott was asked to be its President. She agreed to leave the industrial field, feeling, as she said, "that while women's great occupation of domestic work had no status, no standards and no negotiating machinery, all the work that had been done in industry might well be undermined." She had helped already to run a small scheme for a domestic workers' club, and felt that the whole status of the domestic worker could be raised by giving her training.

Prejudice Removed

I asked Miss Elliott to tell me something about the difficulties she had experienced in arranging for the opening of the Institute. "The sheer physical difficulty of finding and equipping suitable houses for centres was enormous," she said. "And then we did not know whether we could break down the prejudice of women against domestic work, or whether when they were trained, employers would be willing to pay the wages and give the conditions demanded. But a very great interest is being shown by those 'school leavers' who are interested in domestic work as a career, and whose parents and teachers are willing to encourage them to take it up when they realise they will be properly trained."

"In many groups of workers, such as shop assistants and factory workers," she added, "there are always a few who want to do domestic work and want to take the training. Employers were doubtful at first as to whether our standard and conditions would work, especially the 48-hour week and definite hours off for rest and leisure, but they found it was not so difficult as they had thought, and realised that workers are always being trained."

"I remember," I said, "I first heard of the N.I.H. I wondered about the scale of wages and whether the old and sick, and women with small incomes and large families, would be able to employ your women."

"Many women," replied Miss Elliott, "cannot afford a whole time resident or non-resident worker, and we hope, therefore, to develop our Daily Houseworker Services. Under this scheme, the Institute employs Associate Members of the Institute, pays their salaries, the employer's insurance contribution, and holiday pay, and then supplies workers for any period of not more than two hours, at a total cost to the employer of 2sh. 6d. (Rs. 1-11-0) an hour. Our first service at Portsmouth has been very much appreciated."

Untrained Workers

Another interesting feature of the N.I.H. is the granting of diplomas to older women who have worked for years as untrained domestic helps, and especially to spinsters left stranded without career or training after the death of parents they nursed. "Experienced women," explained Miss Elliott, "can come to London or go to a nearby centre, and take the diploma examination which lasts 3½ days. They are asked to make a simple plan of work, they have tests in cleaning, cooking, laundry, mending and a surprise job to test their initiative. They pay a registration fee of a guinea (Rs. 14) to take the examination, and after they gain their diplomas they become Associate Members entitled to the conditions of employment laid down by the N.I.H."

These are early days yet in the life of the Institute, but there is no doubt that with wise placing and proper conditions of employment, together with a sense of status, domestic work can be enjoyed as much as any other well chosen job. The modern domestic worker will then achieve a double dignity. Not only will she be fully trained, but she will be a public servant, part of the great plan for the organisation of health services under local authorities.

Workless

A New York radio station recently broadcast a television interview with ex-King Peter of Yugoslavia.

The interviewer: "Do you prefer to be called King or Mr. Peter?"

"I prefer King."

"How are you financing yourself?"

"That is a very embarrassing question, I could ask you the same thing." The interviewer: "I am working."

ART NOTES *By D.G. Vyas.*

From the last session of the Central Advisory Board of Education which was held at Allahabad, has emerged an ambitious plan of mass-education of adults. The scope of adult education has been enlarged and the revised plan will be styled in future as social education. The Central Government has generally accepted the recommendations of the committee which was appointed for the purpose and has provided Funds in the next year's budget for the implementation of the plan.

Education Through Art

The term social education will have a wider connotation. In the words of India's Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, social education aims at the "mental development of adults so that they can take an intelligent interest in the affairs of their country and the world". If taken in its logical context, it should follow regular education at the school and should be designed for those who have taken the compulsory minimum of school-education. During the period of transition, however, social education will have to be made available both to the illiterate and literate adults and will, thereby, vary in its range from bare literateness.

Village schools, as pointed out by the Minister of Education will not only be places of instruction for children, but they will be centres of community life, will provide instruction to children adolescents and adults and will also serve as places of recreation and sport. Since there cannot be any hard and fast syllabus for social education different mediums like the radio, film, drama, music, exhibitions, etc., will have to be resorted to in order to disseminate knowledge among the masses.

As regards art as a vehicle of knowledge its content will matter more than its form but one has to acknowledge the fact that the content will find reception because of the form in which it will be conveyed. Although social education is not calculation to be aesthetic training, the cultivation of the people's interest in art caused—be ruled out as its subsidiary function, and at least for the same reason the technique and style of any art when presented to the people cannot be ignored.

Forms And Standard

In the first instance, the Government should set up the necessary and competent organisations in order to formulate standards of different arts. Drama, dance, music and painting which might come within the purview of social education should be of right standards. The emphasis should be on the purity and integrity of the traditions and technique of Indian arts. The people should be encouraged to take interest in Indian arts of the genuine type and not in the sophisticated trends which have gained popularity in larger towns.

Again the village-folks have their own traditions of art which form an integral part of the patterns of their culture. They should not only be encouraged to preserve their traditional art forms, but the latter should, preferably, be exploited as vehicles of social education. Knowledge will be easily assimilated by the people if it is conveyed to them in their own language and through their own art-forms.

Hereditary Artists

Villages have not only their traditional art-forms, but in several areas they have also communities of artists such as actors, dancers, musicians and story-tellers. The masses owe their knowledge of history, mythology and epics to such artists; and India owes the survival of her arts like music, dance and drama—both folk and classical and of a number of artistic industries to her hereditary artists and craftsmen.

Hereditary artists are interwoven in and have moulded, in no small measure, the pattern of Indian culture. Social education or any other nation-building plan which has, more or less

Mediums Of Social Education—Wanted Right Standards Of Art—Encouragement To Village Artists—Film, Radio And Library—England Gets National Theatre—Renovation Of Somanath—Honour To Deserving Artist



MILK DISTRIBUTING CENTRE

—K. V. Phadke

to rely upon art for an approach to the masses should not shake hereditary artists from their moorings. On the contrary, it should carry them with itself and should induce them to adapt themselves to the modern conditions. The National Government should appreciate in services rendered by such artists to India by co-ordinating their activities to the plan of social education.

Range Of Social Education

The film and radio will be assigned a place of importance in social education. The film will probably take the form of educational shorts, and the radio will be asked to provide special programmes of rural broadcasts; and then, except for supplying such specific educational requirements, both will have the freedom to pursue their routine work. Since the eyes and ears do not suspend their functions, the film and radio being accessible to the people will have to be reorganised in the long run with an emphasis on their educational possibilities.

The moral and cultural uplift of the people should be the ultimate aim of everything that might be released by the mike and screen in the course of their daily performances. The radio being an official agency, will be easily amenable to re-adjustment. The film in its popular sense is a private industrial enterprise; and as such it has to be predominantly an entertainment. Education of miseducation is the subsidiary effect of entertainment in any form, and the same cannot be suppressed. With the co-operation of producers, the film too can be developed as an entertainment of a better quality and with positive educational values.

Educationists and scholars will play a prominent part in planning social education. The knowledge, which any medium of art will be required to disseminate, will also be outlined by them. However, the selection of the form and technique of art should not be left to them but should be entrusted to artists and art scholars. All the interests and mediums of social education should be fully represented in its advisory and executive machinery. Art should not be approached in a haphazard manner, if it is to be enlisted for any nation-building activity.

Literature For The People

The progress of the library movement in the province of Bombay was reviewed by the Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, while speaking recently at Ahmedabad. He gave encouraging news that the Government of Bombay desires to proceed with the movement until the last village is approached. The library should be treated as an educational institution and should be brought within the ambit of social education.

Besides the film, radio and art as mediums of education, literature in print should be made accessible to the people who can read. Literature intended for them should at least fulfil the requirements of social education, and should be selected in conformity with a carefully worked out scheme. Libraries being distributing agencies will have to rely upon other sources for the supply of reading matter. The Government will, therefore, have to consider ways and means to encourage the production in the re-

gional and national languages, of literature "for the people."

National Theatre

England is now going to realise her long cherished dream of a National Theatre. The Parliament has decided to grant funds to the tune of a million of pounds, and the theatre will be built in London. Prices of the seats are expected to be reasonable, so that everyone, regardless of pocket, can enjoy the plays produced in such a theatre.

To be national, the theatre ought to satisfy certain conditions. Art presented in it should be of a high order and should reflect the genius and traditions of the country. Again the theatre should make national art available to all the people. For the same reason, the prices of seats in England's theatre are expected to be low. Spurious art and high prices of seats cannot make the theatre a national institution.

Glory Of Saurashtra

The funds for the renovation of the ancient temple of Somnath situated at Prabhas Pattan in Saurashtra are being collected; and now it is learnt that a trust is likely to be created for the same purpose. The trust will be in charge of the collection of funds, execution of renovation and all other relevant activities. It will be the most desirable machinery for the accomplishment of such a great undertaking. The only and the most important point which still needs clarification is the preparation of the plan of renovation.

The Government of India has appointed archaeological experts to study the subject and to suggest ways and means for renovating the temple; and these experts are said to have already submitted their preliminary report. Besides the trust which is likely to be created, there must be a Committee of experts—officials as well as non-officials including a few who may be conversant with the architectural and sculptural traditions of Saurashtra.

Saurashtra is noted for its communities of hereditary architects and sculptors who are the living repositories of her time-honoured traditions. The accredited representatives of such communities should be intimately associated with the work of renovation. This is the occasion when they ought to receive the encouragement which they need and deserve the plan of renovation should be worked out by the Committee of experts and it should be released for public opinion.

Honour To Ahivasi

The Gujarati Literary Conference, having persistently ignored the claim of the Gujarati artists of Bombay as the presidency of its art section, has at last turned its face towards them. On the occasion of its last session held at Junagadh, it selected Mr. J. M. Ahivasi for the presidency of the art section which is the only and the highest honour reserved by it for artists. The Conference should not stop where it has begun. It should continue to support the Gujarati artists of Bombay who form a larger group and to appreciate their work.

Mr. Ahivasi has imbibed the true spirit of the Indian traditions. He ranks among the few well known exponents of Indian art. For several years, he has been a teacher in the Indian Design class of the Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay and has, to his credit, a large number of students who are scattered all over the country. The Gujarati Literary Conference should have honoured Mr. Ahivasi long ago not only as one of the few leading and senior artists of its province but as the one who, as an artist and a teacher has made a noteworthy contribution to the revival of India Art.

OUR DELHI LETTER:

More Light On Transport Bottleneck

From Our Correspondent

TRANSPORT has come to be regarded a bottleneck for almost all the ills, this country is suffering from at present. Locomotives are the bottleneck, the Railways are suffering from today. The position of locomotives is serious, if not desperate. There are 7,190 locomotives of all gauges in the Indian Railways. The average number of locomotives under or awaiting repairs is nearly 1,600 or over 22 per cent. Under normal conditions, this figure under repairs should be 12 per cent.

Earning Capacity

The immediate target set up by the Railways is to reduce the casualty list from 22 per cent to fifteen per cent. The average earning capacity of a locomotive is about Rs. 1,200/- a day. The loss sustained by the Railways by 520 locomotives on casualty list should be of the order of Rs. 6,24,000 a day. Apart from this, 520 more locomotives in commission and kept in use would automatically increase the transportation capacity of Indian Railways.

A considerable proportion of the locomotives under or awaiting repairs is due to non-availability of certain essential spare parts and stores. The multiplicity of types of locomotives on the Indian Railways makes this problem particularly complex. Whereas prior to the war each Railway endeavoured to keep in stock a sufficient number of spare parts for each of the various types of locomotives it possessed, the war and post-war conditions, as also the continuous shortage of raw materials, have made it impossible for Railways to build up the stocks which were consumed. The result of all this is that when a locomotive goes into shops unless a particular spare part required is available, the locomotive remains under repairs and, therefore, out of commission until that part is either manufactured or is imported.

Through the war years, and even subsequently, indents from Railways for the supply of spares have been sent forward to the Industry and Supply Ministry at New Delhi and a very large number of these indents have been cross-mandated to London or Washington for procurement. The normal procedure adopted by the

in many cases exceeds 18 to 24 months. The delay is further enhanced owing to the shortage of staff in the offices of the Director-General, Indian Stores Department, London, and Indian Supply Mission, Washington. The progress made in the disposal of indents cross-mandated has been poor and it was con-

supplied from the Railways' quota and there is very considerable delay between placing an order and receipt of the raw material. As this raw material is supplied at the expense of the Railways' requirements, it only accentuates the difficulties which the Railways already have in meeting their own demands for steel.

With a view to easing the load on workshops, efforts were recently made to obtain from Railways lists of the parts in most urgent demand and by comparing these lists to obtain a bulked list which was then to be passed on to the Industry and Supply Ministry for crossmandating to U.K., U.S.A. or Europe. Due to the method of ordering locomotives in the past, locomotives of similar type have been found to have a multiplicity of variations in their details and the magnitude of the work of comparing drawings of corresponding details received from the various Railways, made it impossible to proceed with the proposal.

Rate Contracts

After some discussion and after having fully understood the problem, a proposal emanated from the meeting between the Railway Board and the Director General, Indian Stores Department on 25-11-48. In brief it is this. Rate contracts should be entered into as between the Government of India (Railway Ministry) and the groups of metal industrialists in the various European countries for certain items which could be broadly classified somewhat as follows:—

Heavy Forgings
Light Forgings
Heavy Castings
Light Castings
Machined Parts
Steel Castings
Non-ferrous Castings
Boiler Flanged Plates.

The contracts should be rated on a per ton basis in the currency in which the country requires payment. Having regard to the capacity available amongst the various groups, the Board could distribute work by Railways on to particular groups so that each Railway would operate on a particular rate contract and go to a particular group in a country and obtain at the rates contracted its locomotive spare part requirements. There are the following European countries which it is considered will be interested in such rate contracts:

Belgium, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Germany and Sweden.

There are nine Railway Administrations and their demands can thus be spread over seven European countries.

An arrangements of this kind would mean avoiding bulking of indents in Delhi, crossmandating to London and the tendering etc. which follows in the disposal of the indent. Each Railway would directly deal with one firm or group of firms and the fabricators could be made responsible for the quality of material and workmanship. The multiplication of specifications and drawings would be avoided.

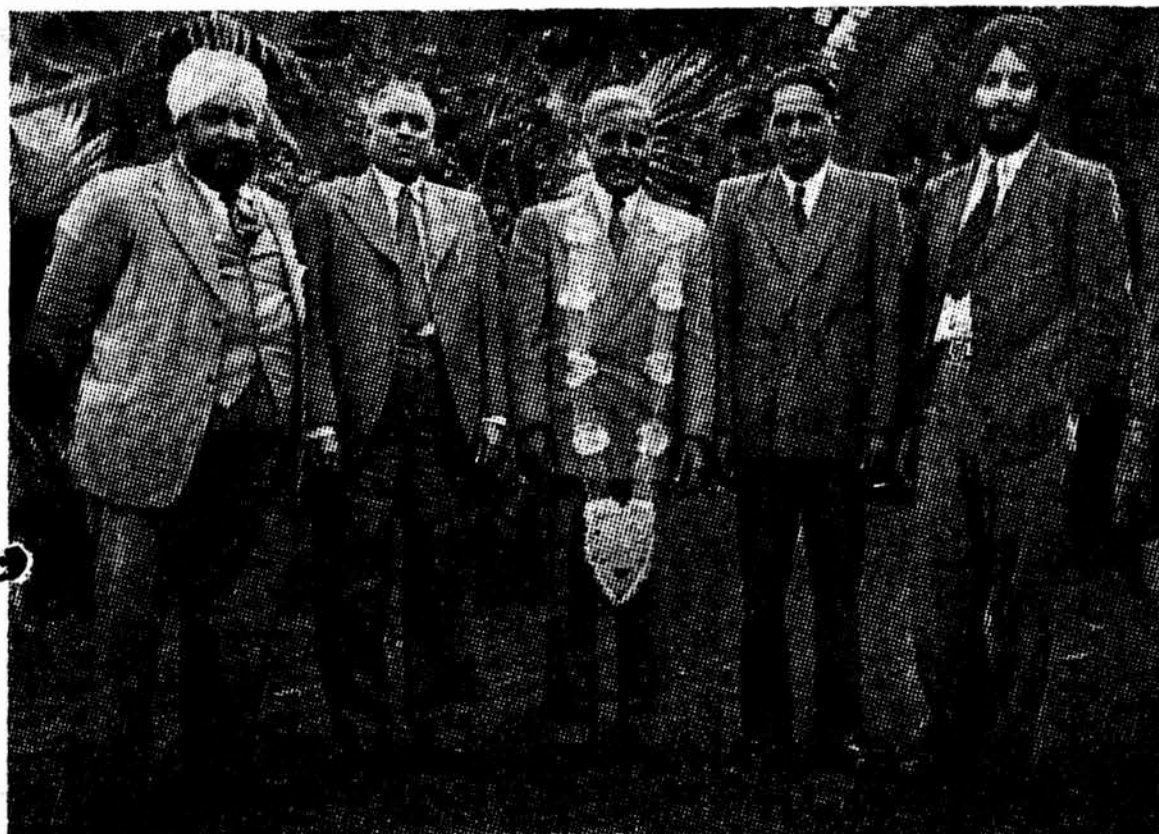
In order to ensure that the quantity of spare parts which Railways obtain does not exceed their requirements, it should be specified that spare parts to be ordered should be only for such types of locomotives which still have about 20 years life ahead of them.

Rate contracts for spares would cover primarily those items which are calculated to bring locomotives back into service in the shortest possible time. The gross purchases are estimated not to exceed Rs. 50 lakhs per annum and contracts covering two years are contemplated.

To finalise such rate contracts it is proposed that a delegation of three officers, two, including a finance officer, from the Ministry of Railways, and one from the Ministry of Industry and Supply, should proceed to Europe early in 1949 to discuss, negotiate and have authority to enter into such contracts.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges, and notables Annual life reading monthly details Rs 5 3 question: Ps. 2 (Horoscope or writing time required). Pandit Kaliyur M. SRI NIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDJI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17



Dr. Anup Singh (centre) with his friends at Palam aerodrome, Delhi on the eve of his departure to represent India on the U. N Commission for Korea.

Industry and Supply representatives at those two places is to call for either limited or general tenders and to decide each order on the basis of offers received. This procedure is unexceptionable in normal conditions, but is quite unsuitable in the present circumstances of urgency; the time taken between the submission of an indent by a Railway's Controller of Stores and the receipt of supplies

considered at the meeting of 25.11.48 that some very special and drastic steps must be taken in order to overcome present difficulties which have in part led to the present unsatisfactory position as regards locomotive repairs.

Fabrications

During the 1948 tour of the Chief Commissioner of Railways in Europe and America, he found that the metal industries in the various countries which he visited had capacity and were prepared to undertake fabrication of spare parts. While no country was willing to export raw material, they were interested in manufacturing finished products for export, but it had been difficult for such industries always to be able to receive tenders and to submit offers to the Director-General, Indian Stores Department, London who is the agent of the Industry and Supply Ministry for procurement of stores from Europe. There are other complications also in that when tenders have to be called, 25 copies of drawings and specifications have to be supplied. Moreover, in accordance with the rules, inspection has to be arranged by the Director-General, Indian Stores Department, London of the products manufactured before acceptance and shipment.

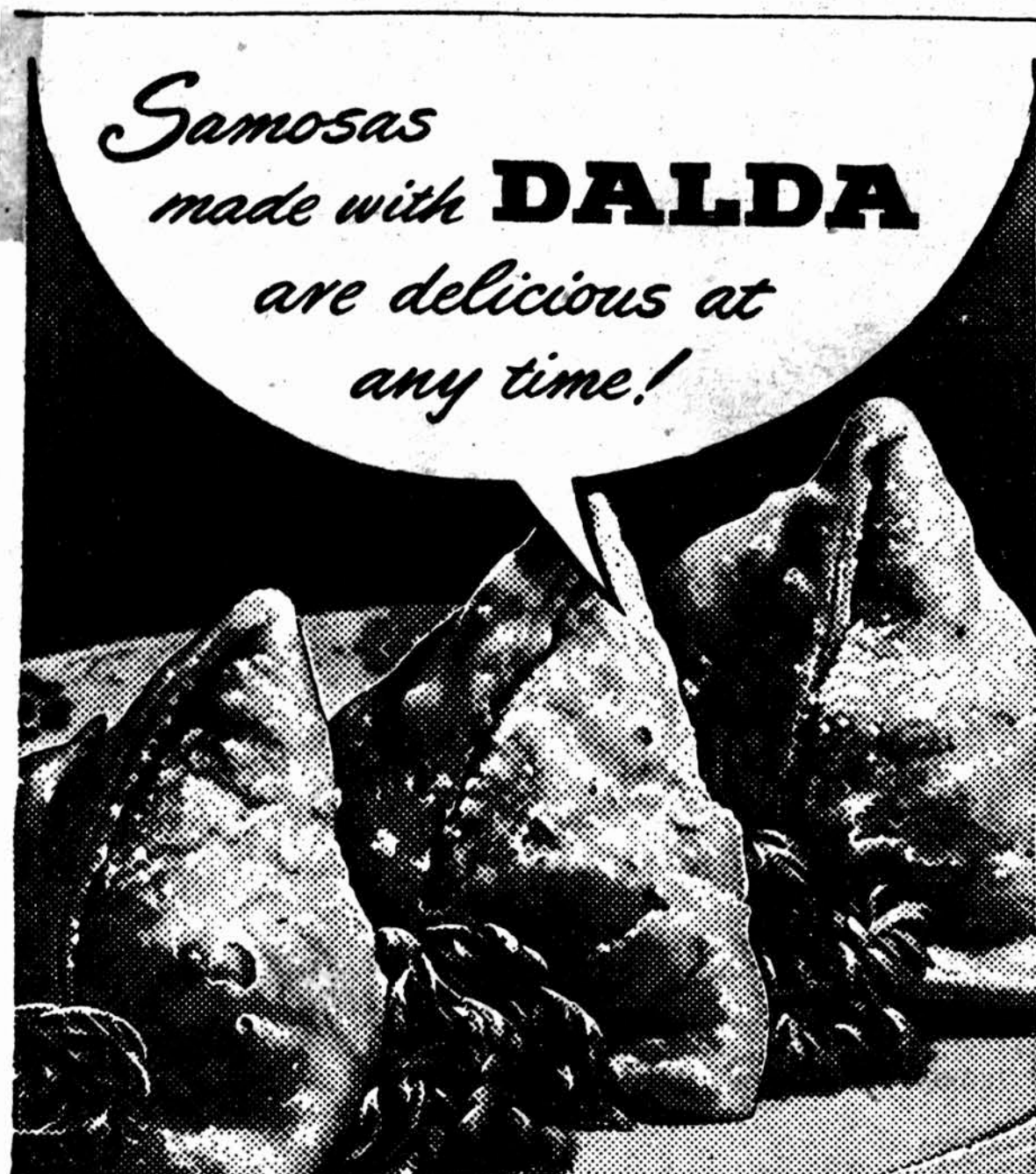
Locomotive spares can be divided into two categories:—

- (a) Special products of manufacturers, often covered by a patent, and items such as boiler tubes, superheater tubes, for which specialised equipment is necessary for production.
- (b) Parts that can be manufactured in Indian Railway workshops if the necessary raw material, equipment and capacity are available.

The raw material position in India is difficult and is not expected to improve to any appreciable extent for some years to come. In addition to normal production, workshops have been called upon to manufacture items which used previously to be imported, but without having additional machinery for the purpose. This extra work, with the heavier consumption of ordinary workshop manufactured items and the difficult raw material supply, has resulted in an all round reduction in stocks. The importation of essential spare parts, is therefore, a necessity which cannot be avoided.

Load On Work Shops

In order to assist the workshops, orders have been placed on Ordnance factories but due to their preoccupation with works of higher priority, the assistance so far obtained has been extremely limited. As with orders placed on private industry, steel has to be



Mix together $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of atta, 1 cup maida and salt to taste. Rub in 3 teaspoons of Dalda into mixture, prepare dough as for poories, and make into small balls. Roll out balls into flat round shapes of about 3" diameter. Cut into halves. Shape each half into a cone by first damping edges and then pressing them together. Stuff into cones cooked and seasoned potatoes and peas or minced meat and then seal up. Deep fry in hot Dalda till samosas are light brown.

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I BELIEVE

By
Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

WHEN I say that I believe something I do not mean that I know it is true. I mean that I think it is true, and intend to act as if it were true. For example, I believe that my bedroom is there, and I intend to go home to it, though of course it may have been burned down in the last hour. I am prepared to change my beliefs if I get good evidence that they are wrong. I have changed some in the past, and shall probably change others in the future. But my profession has made me rather critical of evidence.

I believe that the world, including land and sea, stars and atoms, yourself and myself, is really there. It is not a mere appearance, as Lord Astor, and idealistic philosophers, hold. I also believe that the world consists of events, or happenings. Some are very short, like a lightning flash. Some last longer, like a mountain. But there was a time when London did not exist, and there will be a time when it will not exist. In fact London is just as much a happening as a lightning flash. So are you and I.

Theory Of Causation

I also believe that different happenings are connected by a process called causation. And I believe that we can find out the causes of events, particularly by scientific method. Sometimes, perhaps always, chance is a part of the causal process. When I light the gas under the kettle, some of the water molecules will fly off as vapour and there is no way of finding out which will do so. Nevertheless causation is a reality.

All this is common sense, you may say. Everyone knows that each event is caused by another set of events. But many people do not accept this commonsense explanation when they get to remote past. They believe that the world was made by a first cause, a being not caused by anything outside itself. They also believe that this uncaused being sometimes breaks into the ordinary chain of causation at the present time. I do not hold either of these beliefs. I see no reason to think that the universe ever had a beginning, even though every single thing in it, including the earth, the star on which we live, had a beginning. I know that some physicists disagree with me, but it would take me an hour or so to tell you why I think they are wrong. Nor do I believe in miracles. Plenty of queer things happen, whose cause I do not know. That is why I am a scientist engaged in research work. But because we do not yet know their natural cause, I see no reason to believe in a supernatural one.

This means that I am an atheist, at least in some sense of the word. I do not call myself an agnostic, because this means a person who thinks we cannot arrive at sufficient assurance on theological matters to justify belief, one way or the other. I think we can, and that unless better evidence for theism is produced than has yet come to my notice, more and more people will come to share my beliefs.

I believe that it is a good thing that people should think as I do, because I think that religious beliefs often lead people into wrong actions. For example, Christian science leads people to neglect the results of medical science, with bad effects not only on their health, but on that of their neighbours. Others think that right and wrong are by-products of Christianity. 'If it were not for Christian teaching', they say, 'wars, persecutions, fanaticism and hypocrisy would be the natural things.' Now there are good men and women before Christianity existed, and there are good men and women today who are not Christians. What is more to the point, as long as Christians in Britain believe that sort of statement, they will regard the non-Christian peoples of India and China as 'lesser breeds without the law', with disastrous consequences. There is a lot to be said against Hinduism, but no Hindu religious organisation ever organised wars as the Catholic Church organised the crusades.

The Positive Angle

I want to say something about the positive side of my beliefs. It is no joke at all to be atheist, because it means that you feel yourself respon-

sible for the future of the world. If I do not do my utmost, I do not believe that any supernatural being would do my job for me. On the contrary, I think that the consequences of my bad actions and my laziness will go on for all eternity. I cannot put them right by repentance or any form of ritual. I believe that men and women have duties, the greatest duty of all being the duty to work for the community of which one is a member. I believe they have rights, for a right is only a duty viewed from another angle; or if you like to put it that way, one man's right is another man's duty. I do not know how to fit this belief in with all my other beliefs, into a neat philosophy. This does not worry me, because I do not know how to fit in electromagnetism with gravitation, and chemical affinity was only fitted in with electromagnetism in my lifetime.

But I believe that almost everyone is aware that he has duties and rights just as he or she is aware of the existence of the world. If we live in a bad sort of society we do not perceive our duties and rights very clearly, and may make bad mistakes; but we cannot live in society at all without perceiving them somehow. This perception is not caused by religion. On the contrary, when a child is told

that god is good, he already knows however dimly, what is meant by goodness. We learn about good and evil by living in society.

Many religions teach that if we love our neighbours we shall be rewarded with happiness, generally in future life. Modern psychologists say that hatred of our neighbours is just a project of our own internal conflicts. If you hate your neighbours you are bound to hate yourself, so you will be unhappy, even if you are healthy, rich and cultured.

I believe that truth is enormously important if only as a guide to right action, and that we ought not to teach any doctrine as true unless we think it at least true enough to be such a guide. I do not believe we can ever get at the whole truth about anything; but we can get more and more of it by the scientific method. In particular we can apply scientific method to ourselves. Thanks especially to the work of the great men, Pasteur and Marx. Pasteur applied scientific method to the diseases of men and women, Marx applied it to the diseases of society. I will not talk about Marx here. I will talk about Pasteur and the revolution in hygiene of which he was the greatest figure.

About 1780 half the children born in Nottingham died before the age of eight. Things were probably worse in London. In 1348 one-third to half the people of England died of plague. Scientific methods has put an end to that kind of thing. I think that is something supremely worth doing. Even if ten times as many people are killed by atomic bombs in the next war as were killed by explosive and incendiary bombs in the last, this will be a small fraction of the lives saved by hygiene in this century.

Respect For Truth

I believe in scientific method. This is not quite the same as saying that I believe in reason, though I certainly do. It is not enough to reason as well as we can. We must constantly check the results of our reasoning process against the facts, and see if they fit. If they do not fit we must respect the facts, and conclude that our reasoning was mistaken. I believe that scientific method is essential for any adequate understanding of ourselves and the world, or any adequate control of them. I believe in progress, even though scientific method is grossly abused so that we have disasters such as blitzes and economic slumps. I believe that by using this method men can and will control their own future. Certainly in order to do so we need good will. I think we have made and are making real progress in morality. But I believe that knowledge is as important as good will, and that we need more knowledge, including both the discovery of what no one knows yet, and the dissemination of what only a few people know. We need a greater respect for truth. If that respect leads us to reject many of the beliefs which our parents held, I believe that we ought to reject them. I believe in reason, I believe in man.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

THE GIRL WHO HAS A WAY WITH HER GENERALLY HAS A MAN WITH HER TOO!



RESEARCH BENEATH THE ATLANTIC

U. S. Naval Ships To Scan The Sea Floor For Mysterious Valleys And Plains

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

Exclusive To "The Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

TWO navy seaplane tenders now are being outfitted at Atlantic ports for the most extensive survey yet undertaken of a land of mysterious valleys, plains and mountains—the bottom of the Atlantic ocean.

As part of the project, the expedition expects to take many pictures of the sea floor—perhaps photographing fantastic creatures as yet unknown to science—at depths of about 2,000 fathoms, approximately two miles.

Continuous echo recordings of the contour of the Atlantic bottom will be made over large areas. The two ships will work together and will be made over large areas. The two ships will work together and will make accessible to study parts of the ocean where thoroughly equipped laboratory ships have not been able to work before—such as the stormy North Atlantic in winter.

Hitherto the survey of sea bottoms has been largely done by private research organisations especially interested in particular parts of the ocean. The two ships, the San Pablo and "The Rohoboth," however, are concerned primarily with the sea as a whole with the inter-actions of winds, currents, and temperature on general oceanographic phenomena.

Photographic equipment consists of cameras enclosed in pressure-proof

cases that can be lowered to the desired depth and operated by setting off a flashlight. Last year photographs at ocean depths of 1,000 fathoms were taken successfully by scientists of the Woods Hole, Mass., Oceanographic Institute. One of these showed a large sea spider crawling on the ocean floor. Experimental pictures have been taken to depths of 2,000 fathoms but thus far have shown little detail.

The general picture of the Atlantic bottom now is fairly well known, according to scientists of the Hydrographic office, but most details remain to be discovered. It is known that extending roughly down the centre of the ocean from Iceland to the Antarctic is the earth's loftiest mountain range—the mid-Atlantic ridge. It also is known that the deeper parts of the ocean are floored by a vast plain, perhaps a part of the original crust of the earth.

Final equipment now is being placed on the San Pablo at Norfolk, VA, while the Rohoboth is being com-

pletely outfitted for oceanographic work at the Philadelphia navy yard.

METALS WITH HIGH MELTING POINT
SCIENCE NEEDS A SUPER-METAL—SOMETHING THAT WILL WITHSTAND ENORMOUSLY HIGH TEMPERATURES WITHOUT MELTING AND AT THE SAME TIME RETAIN ALL ITS STRENGTH.

Such a metal is essential now for certain parts of ram-jet and turbo-jet airplane engines. It is likely to be even more essential for the future. One of the major difficulties in the utilization of atomic power is development of a container which will withstand the temperatures generated.

Several rare metals are known with very high melting points. With two rare and expensive exceptions, however, all lose strength very markedly by combination with oxygen when they are exposed to great heat.

meeting the problem in a new way by coating such metals with very fine films of clay-like materials which protect them from any exposure to oxygen. Metals with very high melting points are Titanium, Thorium, Zirconium, Boron, Tantalum, Tungsten and Molybdenum. Thus far, Bureau Scientists have confined their work to Molybdenum, of which there are large deposits in the United States and which has a wide use as a steel alloy.

They have developed a just-announced ceramic coating which greatly retards the combination with Oxygen which is the major hurdle. One of these completely protected a Molybdenum sheet for 70 hours at an air temperature of 1,650 degrees Fahrenheit. At a temperature of 3,500°F the weakening process was retarded enough so that the metal became available for short-time uses!

An immediate application is the use of Molybdenum tubes that are built into the nozzle end of ram-jet engines used in pilotless aircraft. These tubes, which are subjected to a gas temperature of about 3,000°F., are expendable and need not last more than five minutes. Some samples prepared at the Bureau lasted 45 minutes.

The same procedure will be tested with other high-temperature metals.

KATHAKALI GOES TO AUSTRALIA



Shivaram of Travancore, the well-known Kathakali artiste did 'Mayur Nritya' or peacock dance in Australia and other Pacific islands during his visit. The grace of his movements and rhythmic poses caught the eye and Australian papers grew poetic over his recitals.

The highlight of Shivaram's ballet was 'Rukmangada', a Kathakali dance drama. This head-to-foot dancing in authentic Sartoria make-up with hand symbols and rich vocabulary of gestures and play of eyes unfolded to Australian and British dance fans the dance heritage of India.



A COTERIE OF EUROPEAN FANS, CONSISTING OF DANCERS, DOCTORS AND ARTISTS, WATCHING THE EXPOSITION OF 'MUDRAS', MANUAL DANCE LANGUAGE, BY SHIVARAM DURING HIS RECITALS IN LONDON.

Miss LOUIS Lightfoot, an Australian lover of Indian dance was responsible for Shivaram's visit to Australia and England.

300 KIDDIES OF THE NAPIER ROAD COUNTY MODERN SCHOOL IN ENGLAND ENJOYING A DANCE DEMONSTRATION WITH SHIVARAM IN THEIR MIDST. THEY LOOK IN HIGH GLEE WITH THE PANTOMIME AND GESTURES.

Miss Lightfoot, the able Choreographer, producer of Shivaram's ballet believes that art and artistes can forge links of love and goodwill between nations by cultural contacts.

